Second Series, No.15

Wednesday, December 6, 1961
Agrahayana 15, 1883 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fifteenth Session
(Second Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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GMGIPND—LS II—1618(Ai) LSD—20-12-61—900.

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December 6, 1961/Agrahayana 15, 1883 (*Saka*)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Kalinga Tube Ltd., Orissa

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*617. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta**
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that zinc was allotted to M/s. Kalinga Tube Ltd., Orissa for manufacture of pipe;

(b) if so, the total quantity of zinc allotted;

(c) whether it is a fact that it has been misused;

(d) whether Government have received any complaint in this regard; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total quantity of zinc allotted to M/s. Kalinga Tube Ltd., Orissa, during the period July, 1957—September, 1961 is 10,230.94 tons.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. Complaints were received against certain firms including M/s. Kalinga Tube Ltd., Calcutta. These complaints were investigated and the allegations were found to be baseless.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know. whether it is not a fact that some quantity of this zinc was sold in the black market?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have already denied the allegation. We examined it through all possible means and there has been no sale in the black market.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether the Director-General's office had enquired of the Kalinga Tubes and had asked for a detailed statement of the utilisation of zinc which had been allotted and how it was consumed or used? If so, may I know whether a statement was submitted by the Kalinga Tubes?

Shri Manubhai Shah: All these statements have been examined. We do not go on collecting all the statements for years. As I said, all aspects, as to where they used it, or where they consumed it in production, have been examined and the allegations have been found to be completely baseless.

Shri Chintamoni Panigarhi: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that the consumption of zinc by the Kalinga Tubes is only one thousand tons per annum, while they have asked for allotment at the rate of 5,000 tons per annum? How is the hon. Minister satisfied about this?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Both figures are not very correct. They have been calculated on the quantity of zinc required for zincing tubes, that is for galvanizing them and only such quantity of zinc as is needed for their production is allotted.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: From which country was this zinc imported?

Shri Manubhai Shah: From many untries including Canada.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Was it import-d from Germany also?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir, not rom Germany?

Shri Panigrahi: May I know the uantity of zinc for which import ncence was issued to this firm and hether the same quantity was imorted, or higher quantities were imorted?

Shri Manubhai Shah: All these asects have been gone into. Allotient of electrolysing zinc or galvanizig zinc is not done to this firm alone. here are numerous firms in this ountry to whom every half year we iake allotment of zinc. As we receivd complaints, we went into them. he Police Branch went into it and he whole allegation was found to be aseless.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: The zinc as sold in the black market. There re five firms in Calcutta which have een given import licences. We would ke to know from the hon. Minister hether the zinc which was imported n the name of this firm was not sold n the black market.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will esume his seat. I have allowed him ufficient opportunity. The hon. Minster has said, not once, but thrice, hat police investigation has been nade, every possible kind of enquiry as been made and the allegation has een found to be baseless. What is he meaning of persisting in it?

सिक्किम के लि विकास योजना

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*६१६. { **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री २३ अगस्त, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ८७९ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सिक्किम के विकास के लिय स्वीकृत द्वितीय विकास वाही की गई है और उस को क्रियान्विति में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Laxmi Menon): The Second Plan came into effect on the 1st April, 1961 and since then a total sum of Rs. 45 lakhs has been advanced to the Sikkim Government for Plan expenditure. Further sums will be made available as and when needed. The projects started during the first plan period are being completed. Steps are in hand for providing the Indian technicians required and also for arranging assistance in training Sikkimese personnel for technical and administrative tasks under the Plan. Material aid in the form of essential machinery, stores, etc. is also being given.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, जहां तक मुझे ज्ञात है सन् १९५४ से सन् १९६१ तक जो सप्तवर्षीय योजना बनाई गई थी उस के लिये जितना रुपया रक्खा गया था उस से कहीं अधिक रुपया अगले पांच वर्षों के लिये रक्खा गया है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस के लिये क्या कोई स्पेशल एजेंसी स्थापित की जा रही है या कोई विशेष कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : स्पेशल एजेंसी सब बातों को मिला कर ? मेरी समझ में कुछ आया नहीं । हमारे ऐक्सपर्टर्स वगैरह जाते हैं । हमारे ही लोग ज्यादातर स्पेशलाइज्ड कामों को जानते हैं । उन को यह काम दिये जाते हैं और वह उन को करते हैं । उन का सम्बन्ध हमारे जो वहां अफसर हैं सिक्किम में, उन से भी रहता है और हम से भी रहता है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, मेरा मंतव्य यह था कि पहली योजना में जितना रुपया रक्खा गया था जहां तक मुझे मालूम है पूरी तरह से उस का उपयोग नहीं हो

जा रही है ; तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कौन से खास कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं जिस से कि यह रुपया निर्धारित लक्ष्यों के अनुसार खर्च हो सके ।

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Rs. 3:24 crores was set apart for the First Plan and Rs. 8.1 crores for the Second Plan.

Shri Bhakt Darshan *rose*—

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): My hon. colleague the Planning Minister tells me that the Planning Commission sent an expert team there to look into the competence and resources of the people there and then passed certain schemes which we have taken up.

Mr. Speaker: I understood the hon. Member to say that since the first allotment has not been spent, why should a second allotment be made?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Maybe the first allotment may not have been spent: I have no recollection of it. Any how this has been calculated keeping in view the capacity of spending it and actually training the people to do this work.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know through what agency the evoluation of the work completed is done—whether through their agency or our own experts?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): We are in close touch with them. They have been coming here and we have been discussing their plan with them and also what are the possibilities of actual implementation. Our team went there, looked into all aspects and drew up a plan with a view to its proper implementation.

Industrialisation of Rural Areas

***620. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what positive steps and incentives are provided for the dispersal of industries and promoting industrialisation of rural areas; and

(b) what provision has been made for the purpose this year in respect of (i) small scale industries, and (ii) village industries?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The schemes for the development of Khadi including Ambar Khadi, Village Industries, Sericulture, Coir and Handlooms serve for the large part rural areas. On an average, more than 50 per cent of the total allocations for these industries is already being utilised in rural areas. The State Governments have been advised that during the Third Plan period, at least 75 per cent of the total allocations for small scale industries (including industrial estates) should be spent in Semi-urban and rural areas, of which two-thirds should be in really rural areas. The question of further extending the operation of the small scale industries sector to rural areas is receiving Government's attention, particularly in the light of the recommendations of the Committee on Dispersal of Industries which was set up by the Small Scale Industries Board, for this purpose. Apart from what has been stated above, the Planning Commission has set up a high-level Rural Industries Planning Committee with the object of reviewing the progress of industries in rural areas, studying problems of policy and planning relating to them and considering such issues as may arise from time to time in connection with rural industrial development.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what amount has been spent during the Second Plan for giving additional incentives for rural industrialisation? Here I am referring particularly to the mechanised industries.

Shri Manubhai Shah: There are so many broad aspects and so it is very difficult to give actual figures of incentives given, but the broad policy has been that 50 per cent of the expenditure of the six boards and the activities covered by the Village and Small Industries has to be spent in the rural areas. Recently, in the first year of the Third Plan we have gone a step forward and stated that 75 per cent of the expenditure should be spent on rural areas and semi-urban areas, of which at least two-third should be spent in the rural areas.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know how much the State Bank of India has given by way of loans to rural industries ever since it started the scheme in 1955?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The scheme of the State Bank of India is for all samll-scale industries. It is not specifically only for the rural areas, though if small industries are being established in the rural areas, that assistance would be available.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Does the hon. Minister realise that mechanised industry has got a pull to be located in the urban areas? What steps are being taken by Government to counteract that and promote industries in the rural areas, particularly mechanised industries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The hon. Member, more than anybody else, knows the views of the Government in this matter. We are all for expanding the activities of small-scale industries and village industries in the rural areas. I have already detailed the steps that we have taken. As recently as only yesterday, there was a meeting where the Planning Commission, with the concurrence of the Ministries concerned, set up a high level body of the Rural Industries Planning Committee. It is a co-ordinating committee with a view to have more and more activities in the rural areas.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the Rural Industries Planning Committee was set up earlier and, if so, whether any review has been made of rural industrialisation?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The first meeting of the Committee was held only yesterday.

Sugar Wage Board Award

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*621. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Goray:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the award given by the Sugar Wage Board has been implemented in all the mills;

(b) if not, the reason for the same; and

(c) the number of mills which did not implement the same?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali):

(a) and (c). Out of 170 sugar factories, 65 have implemented fully and 39 partly.

(b) Some factories have pleaded financial difficulties; in others the process of grading and fitment has taken time. However, the State Governments are pursuing the matter vigorously.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know how many factories in U.P. and Bihar have implemented this award and whether it is a fact that in actual implementation UP has been found to be lagging very much by the State Government?

Shri Abid Ali: Out of 38 factories in Bihar, 11 have implemented the award fully and 13 partly; only four factories have not yet implemented it. In regard to UP, out of 70 factories, 49 have fully implemented it and 12 partly, making a total of 61. Nine factories have not implemented it.

An implementation committee has been appointed in this State.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या बिहार की हरिनगर शूगर मिल ने इस एवार्ड पर अमल किया है। अगर नहीं किया है, तो इस बारे में क्या एक्शन लिया जा रहा है ?

श्री आबिद अली : हरिनगर शूगर मिल में काफ़ी दिक्कततें हैं, जोकि माननीय सदस्य को मालूम होंगी, और इसलिये मेरा ख्याल है कि उन्हों ने इस पर अमल नहीं किया है। वहां की गवर्नमेंट इस बारे में मुनासिब कार्यवाही कर रही होगी।

Shri Goray: So far as the sugar factories in Maharashtra are concerned, I do not think anybody can plead financial inability to implement the recommendations of the Wage Board. Even so, how many factories in Maharashtra are still lagging behind?

Shri Abid Ali: The position in Maharashtra is not a happy one. Only one factory, out of 26, has implemented it fully and four partly, making a total of 5. So, 21 factories have not implemented it. We are in touch with the State Government, who are doing all that is possible in the matter. If any helpful suggestion is made, certainly it would be communicated to them.

Shri Goray: Is the Government aware that recently the representatives of the labour unions met in conference and gave an ultimatum to the factory owners that unless they implement the Wage Board Award before a particular date they will go on strike?

Shri Abid Ali: It is true that labour is demanding its implementation, and rightly too, and they are agitated over it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether any time-limit has been fixed by the Government for the implementation of the award and, if not, what steps are taken by the Government to see that the award is implemented? Will any legislation be brought forward?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): The expectation is that, on the lines of our experience in respect of the textile wage board, we will, in course of time, be able to secure full implementation practically. That is our hope. If there is any great delay, I think we will have to consider something further about it.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether it is a fact that one of the important units in Madras the Arooran Mills, not only refused to accept the recommendations of the Wage Board but they would not even consider the question of the other workers?

Shri Abid Ali: Details with regard to this particular mill are not available. As the hon. Member knows, this is a matter within the State sphere.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि वेज बोर्ड का एवार्ड फ़ैक्ट्री में काम करने वाले मज़दुरों पर ही लागू होता है, या वह फ़ैक्ट्री के फ़ार्म पर काम करने वालों पर भी लागू होता है।

श्री आबिद अली : फ़ार्म इस में शामिल नहीं हैं।

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know whether the mills which have not implemented the recommendations of the Wage Board, or implemented them partly, have given any reasons for not doing so?

Shri Abid Ali: They have mainly mentioned the question of financial difficulty.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : हरिनगर शूगर मिल में करीब तीन चार साल से वहां से हटाए गये दो तीन सौ वर्कर्ज़ का मामला चल रहा है। प्रान्तीय सरकार से भी इस विषय

में बातचीत हुई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस मामले में इतनी देर क्यों हो रही है।

श्री आबिद अली : कोई देर नहीं हो रही है वहां पर वर्कर्ज और कारखाने के मालिकों के दरमियान झगड़ा है। इस के बारे में बहुत कुछ हुआ है, जो कि माननीय सदस्य को मालूम है। हम ने भी उस बारे में काफ़ी कोशिश की है कि उस को सुलझाया जाये, लेकिन वह सुलझ नहीं रहा है। कई बीमारियां ऐसी होती हैं, जिन की दवा कभी कभी नहीं होती है।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : वहां इन्जेक्शन देना चाहिये।

Shri Goray: Does the Labour Ministry not know that there are factories in Maharashtra which have made lots of profits? One factory has for instance made Rs. 56 lakhs as profits. In spite of this, if they go on evading the issue, why does not the Labour Ministry put its feet down and say that they must implement the award within a particular period or otherwise some other steps will be taken? Are you only going to send notes to them?

Shri Nanda: There is no question of sending notes or making protests. I think what the hon. Member says looks to me very reasonable, as the mills in Maharashtra have not done badly. I will immediately look into the matter.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the sugar mills in U.P. have earned fabulous profits and, if so, what reasons other than financial have been given against the implementation of the award?

Shri Abid Ali: As I submitted earlier, most of the mills which have not implemented the award have been pleading financial difficulties. If hon. Members have any particular suggestion which will be helpful in getting these recommendations implemented, they can write to us and, certainly, we will persuade the State Governments to take early steps in the matter.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब हमारे पाटिल साहब मजदूरों के भी मित्र हैं, कृषकों का भला चाहने वाले हैं और मिल-मालिकों से भी उन की दोस्ती है और वह सरकार में तो हैं ही, तो फिर वह यह झगड़ा क्यों नहीं सुलझाते।

श्री आबिद अली : हरिनगर शूगर मिल के बारे में माननीय सदस्य से भी गुफ्तगू हुई है। मिल-मालिक मेरे दोस्त नहीं हैं, लेकिन मैं उन को पहचानता तो हूं और . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : पाटिल साहब हैं।

श्री आबिद अली : . . उस पहचान का इस्तेमाल पाटिल साहब ने भी किया है और मैं ने भी किया है, लेकिन वहां पर ऐसी जिद्दम-जिद्दा हो गई है कि मामले को सुलझाना मुश्किल हो गया है। जैसाकि मैंने अभी जिक्र किया है, कभी कभी ऐसे मामलात आ जाते हैं, जिन को सुलझाने में दिक्कत होती है और यह उन में से एक है। फिर भी माननीय सदस्य अगर कोई खास सुझाव दें जिस से यह मामला जल्दी सुलझ सकता हो तो जरूर हम खिदमत करेंगे।

Shri Nath Pai: May I ask one question?

Mr. Speaker: Why has he risen so late? All right, he may ask a question.

Shri Nath Pai: We are pleased by the assurance of the hon. Labour Minister. But I would like to draw his attention to the fact that there is criticism in a section of the Maharashtrian press, to which reference has already been made by Shri Goray, that these recommendations are not being implemented because the belief is that the levy which is being collected by the millowners per bag of sugar

produced is going to the ruling party and the Wage Board recommendations will be implemented after the elections.... (*Interruption*).

Shri Raghunath Singh: Question.

Shri Tyagi: How does he make this insinuation?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. No opportunity seems to be lost by hon. Members to bring in the elections. Unfortunately, they bring in the elections almost in every matter. I am really surprised at this. Hon. Members go on calling abuses regarding elections. No reference or insinuation will be made indirectly like "Is it on account of the elections?" Then others can also make such insinuations. No purpose is going to be served by this. I would not have called the hon. Member, Shri Nath Pai, had I known this.... (*Interruption*). It is absolutely wrong.... (*Interruption*). If they have to implement the Wage Board recommendation, they will have to do so.

Shri Tyagi: There has been an old convention in this House for the last 20 or 30 years that no insinuation is made unless an hon. Member has got some proof, particularly either a newspaper or something else on the basis of which he could just ask questions. But to invent such sort of insinuations is unparliamentary.

Mr. Speaker: Very well; next question.

Shri Nath Pai I am preparerd to submit....

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to have an enquiry regarding this matter.

Shri Nath Pai: This is in reply to what he demanded.

Mr. Speaker: They can go outside and begin to quarrel. Next question.

Closure of the Ministry of Rehabilitation

***622. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of West Bengal have recently submitted a demand to the Government of India for payment of about Rs. 50 crores under various heads to deal with residuary problems following the closure of the Union Ministry of Rehabilitation;

(b) if so, details of the Demand; and

(c) Government of India's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) to (c). The Government of West Bengal prepared an assessment of the residuary work within the State, the cost of which was estimated at about Rs. 50 crores. This assessment is still under discussion with the Government of West Bengal.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Under this assesment Rs. 50 crores have been asked for by the West Bengal Government under various heads. Does this sum also include the remission of loans for such refugees as are not able to pay them?

Shri P. S. Naskar: It does not include the remission of loans that have already been paid to the refugees.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: For this amount which has now been asked for by the West Bengal Government, what are the outstanding residuary problems that have been computed? I want t know the broad headings of the residuary problems.

Shri P. S. Naskar: The broad headings of the residuary work are loans for rehabilitation in urban areas, loans for rehabilitation in rural areas, industrial schemes, educational schemes and medical schemes.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What will happen to the entire residuary problem with regard to the development of the squatters' colonies and their regularisation?

Shri P. S. Naskar: The squatters colonies and the development of other colonies are included in the loans for rehabilitation in urban areas and also in loans for rehabilitation in rural areas.

Shri Bangshi Thakur: May I know whether it is a fact that West Bengal Government have put forward a demand to allow the Rehabilitation Ministry, Government of India, to function in West Bengal as before? If so, what is the reaction of the Government of India? Also, may I know whether it is a fact that such a demand has been put forward from Tripura also? If so, what the Government is going to do in this regard?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): A resolution was passed by the West Bengal Assembly unanimously a couple of months ago requesting that this Ministry should be continued. As I stated in Parliament the other day, no final decision has so far been taken in the matter. But if there is any outstanding problem in Tripura and if the Ministry is continued, it logically follows that that problem will also be dealt with by the Ministry of Rehabilitation.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know whether there have been any definite schemes for providing avenues of employment in small industries to the residuary refugees who will not go to Dandakaranya or in squatters' colonies and what have actually been implemented uptill now?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: If the hon. Member is referring to displaced persons in camps who have been given the option to go to Dandakaranya and who have not availed of that option, they are to fend for themselves. We accept no further responsibility in the matter. The doors for their rehabilitation are open in Dandakaranya. If they decline to go there, there is nothing that I can do for them in West Bengal.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the refugees who are squatting on the roads in Sealdah be allowed to be taken to Dandakaranya?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have great sympathy for the Sealdah squatters. We have cleared them once, twice and three times. But it is becoming a sort of a chronic problem. It is not even known now whether they are displaced persons or locals. If there are any displaced persons there who are agriculturists and who have not received any rehabilitation assistance either in West Bengal or in any other place in the eastern region, I will certainly consider their case. But I am not inclined to give them any multiple rehabilitation benefits.

Sugar Mill Machinery

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*623. **Shri R. C. Majhi:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of sugar mill machinery in our country has exceeded its target;

(b) whether the present production will be able to meet the country's entire requirements;

(c) whether there is any proposal to export sugar mill machinery in view of the country's heavy production; and

(d) if so, whether market for these machineries have been found out?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). The indigenous production of Sugar Machinery is progressing very satisfactorily. The possibilities of export of Sugar Machinery including complete plants are being investigated. During the year 1960-61, sugar machinery worth Rs. 7 lakhs were exported from India. This is expected to increase considerably in the current year.

Shri R. C. Majhi: To which country is this sugar mill machinery exported?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Just now we have exported to Rumania. But there is a great field to send it to Burma as also to Ceylon and other Latin American countries including Argentina.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : शूगर मिल्ज़ के लिए मशीनरी और प्लांट्स बनाने के लिए कितनी जगह कारखाने खोले गये हैं ? क्या इन की संख्या एक है या दो है और इस काम में किस किस देश से हमें कोलेबोरेशन प्राप्त हुआ है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : एक दो नहीं २४ हैं । उन में से सात बहुत बड़े पैमाने के कारखाने हैं और १७ मध्यम श्रेणी के हैं । जहां तक कोलेबोरेशन का सम्बन्ध है, वह चकोस्लोवाकिया से, जर्मनी से, फ्रांस से, अमरीका से और स्वीडन से प्राप्त हुआ है ।

Shri Thirumala Rao: Is the whole machinery, cent per cent., manufactured in India, or does this industry still depend on foreign machinery?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Of a plant costing Rs. 84,00,000 Rs. 68,00,000 worth is indigenously manufactured and Rs. 16 lakhs worth per plant is imported. This will be further reduced.

Shri Biswanath Roy: May I know whether India has got self-sufficiency regarding the manufacture of different parts of sugar machinery manufactured in India?

Mr. Speaker: That is what has been asked just now. He has answered that.

Shri S. C. Samanta: With reference to part (a) of the question, may I know what the target was and how much has been produced?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the House knows, machine building industry has been developed in the last three years. Therefore no targets as such were fixed. But in the Third Plan, the target is Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 crores per year.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Are all these newly set-up plants working efficiently, or are there any derelict plants among them which are not coming up to the expected standards?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Is there any doubt that India cannot produce the best machinery?

Shri Thirumala Rao: My question is simple. It is not of general theory. What is the percentage of inefficient factories among these that are set up under this?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Not a single one that I know of. Actually, six co-operative sugar factories have gone into production this year and they are all reported to be working very efficiently and to the guaranteed performance.

Shri Tyagi: As the sugar machine building capacity seems to be many times more than the local requirements of machinery, may I know if these plants are being set up with a view to export machinery outside India?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is what I said. But more than that, the House will be glad to know that we are diversifying the production. The sugar machinery manufacturers will not confine themselves only to making the parts and machines of the sugar mills, but they will go to cement, paper and other types of machinery.

Death of Shri Hammarskjoeld

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*623-B. **Shri M. B. Thakore:**
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Ramesh Prasad Singh:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the conclusions of enquiries made in respect of the plane accident resulting in the tragic death of Shri Dag Hammarskjoeld; and

(b) what interest, if any Government of India took in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). The Investigation Board set up by the Federal Government of Rhodesia & Nyasaland has *inter alia* concluded that aircraft carrying the UN Secretary-General, late Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld, and his party, crashed 9 miles from Ndola and was destroyed by impact. But the investigation has so far failed to determine any positive cause of the accident. The Government of India was in no way associated with this enquiry.

The UN General Assembly adopted a Resolution unanimously on 26.10.1961 calling for the immediate holding of an international investigation in the air crash. India was one of the sponsors of this Resolution.

Shri M. B. Thakore: May I know from the hon. the Prime Minister whether it is a fact that information about the flight of the aeroplane in which the late Secretary-General was to travel was conveyed by some U.N. official to the Katanga authorities from the Congo capital; if so, the details thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): How can I answer that question? I have no information. Whether information was conveyed by somebody to the Katanga authorities—I am unable to say anything about it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. My difficulty is this. Are we going into this matter? When an enquiry committee has been appointed, when some investigators have been appointed by the U.N. on a resolution sponsored by us and they have not been able to find the cause, shall we go into the details now? I mean, are we having a super enquiry committee here?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartti: The question is at what stage is the enquiry committee. The report which has been given is the report of the committee set up by Rhodesia and Nyasaland. But according to the United Nations resolution there was to be an international enquiry. We would like to know what is the result of it, whether that has been formed or it is starting or whether there is any difficulty in the way.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Lots of people have appointed committees, not only Rhodesians. But the United Nations under a resolution appointed a committee, presided over by a Burman judge and representatives of three other countries. They have reported, and that report will come up for debate in the United Nations.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the Government of India will demand that this report will be discussed in the United Nations, or will the report be shelved and the discussion not take place, as happened in the case of the murder of Mr. Lumumba?

Mr. Speaker: What is the meaning of this? It is hypothetical. Wait and see. The hon. Minister has stated that it will come up for discussion. If it does not, he will certainly note the hon. Member's desire that it should be discussed.

Shri Tangamani: May we know when it is going to be discussed.

Shri T. B. Vital Rao: Let us know the reactions.

Mr. Speaker: When is it likely to be discussed?

Shri Krishna Menon: The general opinion is that it should be discussed. The reason why it has not been discussed immediately is that the Congo matters were being discussed before the Security Council, and the Delegations concerned thought it was better to take it up a little later on account of the developments in the Congo. The report has to be discussed. It will be discussed, unless such discussion is turned down by a majority or something like that. We cannot control the decision of the General Assemly, but our Delegation will

support the demand for the discussion of the report.

पंजाब के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों का विकास

६२४. **श्री हेम राज :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंजाब सरकार ने पंजाब के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों की उन्नति के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से विशेष अनुदान की मांग की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितना और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में विशेष अनुदान के लिये कितनी रकम निश्चित की है ; और

(ग) १९६१–६२ में केन्द्रीय सरकार कितनी धनराशि पंजाब सरकार को पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों की उन्नति के लिये दे रही है ?

योजना उपमंत्री (श्री श्या० नं० मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). राज्य की तीसरी योजना में पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के विशेष लाभ की विकास योजनाओं के लिये साढ़े बाइस करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था है। तीसरी योजना बनने के बाद से अब तक राज्य सरकार ने किसी विशेष अनुदान के लिये नहीं लिखा है।

(ग) राज्य की सालाना योजना के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने १९·५ करोड़ रुपये की सहायता देने की व्यवस्था की है इस सालाना योजना में से ३·१ करोड़ रुपये पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये है।

श्री हेम राज : जो पंजाब के पहाड़ी क्षेत्र हैं उनकी स्थिति भी वैसी ही है जैसी कि हिमाचल प्रदेश की है। ऐसी सूरत में मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इन पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों को डेवेलप करने के लिये पंजाब सरकार को भी उतना ही रुपया देगी जितना कि वह हिमाचल प्रदेश में खर्च कर रही है ?

श्री श्या० नं० मिश्र : दोनों पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की तुलना करना मुनासिब नहीं होगा क्योंकि पंजाब में और क्षेत्रों के लिये जो काम रखे गये हैं उन से पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों को भी सहायता मिलती है, लेकिन हिमाचल प्रदेश का तो करीब करीब सारा ही इलाका पहाड़ी क्षेत्र है इस लिये किसी अन्य क्षेत्र के कार्यक्रम से उन में सहायता जाने की ज्यादा सूरत नहीं है।

श्री हेम राज : जहां तक कम्यूनिकेशन का सम्बन्ध है, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि चूंकि पंजाब और हिमाचल प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्र एक दूसरे आपस में जुड़े हुए हैं इस लिये अगर एक क्षेत्र में सड़कें बनाई जाती हैं और दूसरे में पैसे की कमी की वजह से नहीं बनाई जातीं, तो क्या उन क्षेत्रों को मिलाने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार पंजाब सरकार को कुछ पैसा देगी ?

श्री श्या० नं० मिश्र : यह सवाल भी हम लोगों के पास नहीं आया और इस की विशेष जानकारी भी मुझे नहीं है कि याता- के लिये वहां क्यासरत होनी चाहिये। लेकिन अगर इस की व्यवस्था करना जरूरी समझा गया तो फिर हम उस पर विचार करेंगे ।

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या हुकूमत के पेशे नजर कोई ऐसी स्कीम है जो कि पहाड़ी रियासतें हैं और उनका जो सिलसिला है, जैसे कि कश्मीर कांगड़ा का, जिस के लिये पहले मोगल रोड के नाम से सड़क थी, उस को अज सरे नौ चालू किया जाये और रियासतों को मिला दिया जाय ।

[**شری ع - م - طارق :** میں یہ جاننا چاھتا ھوں کہ کیا حکومت کے پیش نظر کوئی ایسی اسکیم ھے کہ جو

پہاڑی ریاستیں ھیں اور ان کا جو سلسلہ ہے جیسے کہ کشمیر کانگڑہ کا - جس کے لئے پہلے مغل روڈ کے ناکا سے سڑک تھی - اس کو از سر نو چالو کیا جائے اور ریاستوں کو ملا دیا جائے -]

श्री श्या० नं० मिश्र : ज्यादा मुनासिब होगा कि इस सवाल को मिनिस्ट्री आफ ट्रांस्पोर्ट एंड कम्यूनिकेशन्स से पूछा जाय । अगर माननीय सदस्य इस के बारे में विशेष जनकारी चाहते हैं तो मैं भी उसका पता लगा कर उन को दे सकता हूं ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या प्लानिंग कमिशन की कोई ऐसी टीम्स हैं जो कि देश भर में घूमती रहती हैं डेवेलपमेंट कार्यों का पता लगाने के लिये और प्लैनिंग कमीशन के नये कार्यों का पता लगाने के लिये । और क्या लाहोल स्पीती या दूसरे पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में भी कोई टीम भेजने की सम्भावना है ?

श्री श्या० नं० मिश्र : उस क्षेत्र के विकास के लिये क्या माननीय सदस्य कोई खास टीम भेजने का सुझाव रखते हैं ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जी हां ।

श्री श्या० नं० मिश्र ऐसी बात पेशे नजर नहीं है ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : यह जो योजना है वह सिर्फ पंजाब के हिल एरियाज़ के लिये ही लागू की गई है या जो दूसरी हिल एरियाज़ हैं उन पर भी लागू होगी ?

श्री श्या० नं० मिश्र : उत्तर प्रदेश के सीमा वर्ती क्षेत्रों के लिये तो हमारी विशेष योजना है और उस पर हम बहुत ध्यान दे कर कार्रवाई भी कर रहे हैं ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन, क्या योजना आयोग या केन्द्रीय सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि हिमालय के जितने पर्वतीय प्रदेश हैं उन में से सब से अधिक अनुदान इस समय हिमाचल प्रदेश को मिल रहा है, उसके बाद कांगड़ा को मिल रहा है, उसके बाद उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों को मिल रहा है, लेकिन उन में से भी गढ़वाल जिले को बहुत कम मिल रहा है । तो क्या इस असमानता को दूर करने के लिये कोई अध्ययन किया जा रहा है या उस को दूर करने की कोई तरकीब निकाली जा रही है ?

श्री श्या० नं० मिश्र : अगर माननीय सदस्य असमानता की बारीकियों में जाते हैं तो साथ साथ उन के कारणों में भी उन को जाना पड़ेगा जिन की वजह से थोड़ी बहुत असमानता हो सकती है । लेकिन जहां लोगों का ख्याल है खास तौर पर कोई असमानता नहीं है । अगर है भी तो हम लोग उस को दूर करने की विशेष कोशिश करते हैं, और अगर कोई ना मुनासिब ढंग की असमानता है तो हम उस पर विचार करेंगे ।

श्री हेम राज : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इस असमानता की वजह से जो पहाड़ी क्षेत्र हैं उन में बहुत डिस्सैटिस्फैक्शन पैदा हो गया है, और अगर डिसैटिस्फैक्शन है तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार उस में न्याय करेगी ?

श्री श्या० नं० मिश्र: इस की कोई विशेष सूचना हम लोगों को नहीं मिली है, लेकिन जो कुछ माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं उस से कुछ आभास मिलता है कि हो सकता है असन्तोष हो ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri D. C. Sharma: There are certain districts in the Punjab which are....

Mr. Speaker: I have called the next question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I put one supplementary question?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Ill Treatment of Indian Survey Personnel by Pakistan

***625. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian survey personnel on the West Bengal-East Pakistan border were ill-treated by Pakistan as reported in the Hindustan Times on the 28th September, 1961;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a protest has been lodged with Pakistan Government in this connection; and

(c) if so, the nature of reply rereceived, if any?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) A reply from the Government of Pakistan is awaited.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Was any protest lodged?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Yes.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Has any reply been received?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: That is the second part of the answer. A reply is awaited.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: What is the nature of the ill-treatment that was meted out to the Survey team and may I know whether any compensation or anything of that nature has been claimed?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: They were arrested on the 4th of June. They were brought before a magistrate on the 20th of June. There was no charge-sheet against them. They were released on the 17th of July. They were put to all sorts of hardships and they were treated like criminals. Then, they were released.

Small Units in Kerala

***625A.** { **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala State Government have decided to handover small units in the State Sector to private Industry; and

(b) if so, whether the prior sanction has been obtained from the Planning Commission?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

No, Sir. But some small schemes which have been started on a pilot basis as "commercial" schemes or "production cum Training" schemes and which have passed the stage of usefulness as service and training schemes are being allowed to be converted to co-operatives or sold over to private parties. This is entirely left to the discretion of the State Government concerned and no permission from Central Government is necessary.

Shri V. Eacharan: Which are the small units allowed to be formed as co-operatives and sold over to private parties?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is what I have said. Proposals are under consideration. It is allowed to be transferred to both co-operatives as well as private parties.

Shri V. Eacharan: What are the industrial units which are proposed to be converted into co-operatives?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as we know from the Kerala State, some small pilot cycle units are proposed to be converted.

केन्द्रीय कामगार शिक्षा बोर्ड

*६२६. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सत्य है कि केन्द्रीय कामगार शिक्षा बोर्ड के कर्मचारियों के लिये भविष्य निधि (प्रोविडेंड फंड) की व्यवस्था की जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक जमा धन राशि कितनी है ; और

(ग) इसके विनियोजन (इन्वैस्टमैंट) के लिये क्या तरीका अपनाया गया है ?

श्रम उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद अली) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) ३० तिसम्बर, १९६१ तक १६,५४६ रुपये ।

(ग) फिलहाल मासिक चंदा डाक बचत बैंक में जमा किया जा रहा है । इसे राष्ट्रीय योजना बचत में लगाने के बारे में कारवाई की जा रही है ?

I shall read it in English also.

(a) Yes. 5,D

(b) Rs. 16,546 by 30th September, 1961.

(c) A Post Office Savings Bank account has been opened for the present for crediting monthly subscriptions. Action is being taken to invest the same in National Plan Certificates.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वर्कर्स की एजुकेशन की जो योजना बनायी गयी है वह श्रम मंत्रालय ने बनायी है या शिक्षा मंत्रालय की सलाह से बनायी गयी, और इससे वर्कर्स को क्या लाभ है ?

श्री आबिद अली : इसको श्रम मंत्रालय ने बनाया है और इससे वर्कर्स को बहुत लाभ है । पहले तो हम कुछ ऐसे लोग भरती करते हैं जिन्हें सिखाया जाये कि वह क्या सिखायें, और उसके बाद ऐसे लोग लिये जाते हैं कि जो कामगरों में से हों और उन्हें सिखाया जाता है कि ट्रेडयूनियन आन्दोलन क्या है, उसके बारे में कौन कौन से कायदे पास हुए हैं और उन पर किस तरीके से अमल किया जाये । वर्कर्स को बताया जाता है कि उनके हक और उनके कर्त्तव्य क्या हैं, ये दोनों बातें उनको बतायी जाती हैं। अभी तक सत्रह हजार को सिखाया जा चुका है और आठ हजार को सिखाया जा रहा है और कोशिश है कि उनमें से बहुत बड़ी तादाद इन में शामिल की जाये ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो शिक्षा दी जा रही है, इस सम्बन्ध में जो बैंक में रुपया जमा है उसमें सरकार कितना रुपया लगायेगी ?

श्री आबिद अली । सब सरकार का ही है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : १६ हजार रुपया तो—

श्री आबिद अली : आधा आधा ।

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: According to the Provident fund scheme, the amount has to be invested in National Savings certificates or in Government securities. How is it that in this particular case, postal savings account is being opened?

Shri Abid Ali: Because, in the initial stage, the officer in charge felt that it would be safer and the workers' representatives were not consulted in that behalf. Subsequently, it was felt that this particular savings account will not fetch better interest. Therefore, steps are being taken to transfer it to more beneficial accounts which will be for the good of the workers.

Hosiery Industry

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*630. { **Shri Kodiyan:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken by Government to modernise hosiery industry;

(b) the steps taken to explore new market for the export of Indian woollen industry goods to foreign countries;

(c) whether as a result of these steps there has been any increase in export; and

(d) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Industry (Shri (Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

The general question of the modernisation of the woollen textile industry was examined by the Working Group for the Rehabilitation and Modernisation of the Woollen Industry. After considering the recommendations of the Working Group, the import entitlements for machinery, against exports, have been liberalised and this should help the industry in its modernisation programme. Facility has also been provided for accumulation of the import entitlements for machinery for a period of three years. No separate steps have been taken to modernise the hosiery industry.

The Special Export Promotion Scheme for Woollen Goods in operation at present offers liberal incentives in the form of import entitlements for raw materials, embellishments spares, machinery and dyes and chemicals, based on the value of the exports. There has, however, been no increase in the exports of woollen goods during the last few years.

Shri Kodiyan: A number of steps have been taken to increase the export of woollen goods and in the statement they are enunciated.

Mr. Speaker: What does he want?

Shri Kodiyan: At the same time, the statement says that there has been no increase in the exports of woollen goods. I want to know the reason for this static position with regard to the export of woollen goods.

Shri Manubhai Shah: All the steps which we have enumerated go to promote as well as to stabilise. Because, as the House knows, raw wool comes from foreign countries and therefore, it is very difficult to export with regard to finished woollen products. As far as exports of raw wool are concerned, they are steadily going up.

Shri Kodiyan: May I know what will be the total expenditure of this modernisation scheme as recommended by the working group?

Shri Manubhai Shah: About Rs. 26 crores.

Compulsory Exports

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*631. { **Shri Kodiyan:**
Shri Mahanty:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Warior:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state what steps have been taken so far for the implementation of the recent Government decision for introducing compulsory exports?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): The matter is still under the consideration of the Government.

Shri Kodiyan: May I know how long it would take to come to a conclusion because this has been pending for a long time?

Shri Satish Chandra: A small begining has already been made. For instance, the House passed the Sugar Export Act some time back. There are voluntary schemes also in operation for export of bicycles, wood screws, etc. A proposal for undertaking general legislation is under consideration. It is a complicated matter and will take some time.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a resolution recently passed by the Associated Chambers of Commerce to the effect that all goods meant for export are to be freed from all levies local and central? What are the reacstions of the Government to this resolution?

Shri Satish Chandra: It is an entirely separate question. These matters cannot be considered in a general way. There are different types of levies on different types of products. Each matter has to be considered on merits.

Shri Heda: Already there is an incentive scheme for exports. What would be the basic features in which this scheme of compulsory exports will differ from the incentive scheme?

Shri Satish Chandra: The idea of compulsory exports is in an embroynic stage at present and is under discussion. Difficulty arises due to the fact that there is a flourishing home market and the manufacturers find it more profitable to sell their goods in India and do not find it so attractive to go outside and explore foreign markets. Therefore, some element of compulsion may have to be brought in if the industries do not themselves voluntarily undertake to export a part of their products.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कौन कौन सी चीजों को अनिवार्य रूप से बाहर भेजने की बात सरकार सोच रही है ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : कारखानों में बनने वाली सभी चीजों का सवाल है। अभी तक ज्यादातर एक्सपोर्ट कच्चे माल या कृषि पदार्थों का है। अब सवाल यह है कि जो चीजें कारखानों और मशीनों में बनती हैं और जिन के लिये बाहर से रा मैटीरियल मंगाया जाता है उनका एक्सपोर्ट लाजिमी किया जाये ताकि वे अपने रा मैटीरियल पर व्यय होने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा की कीमत तो कम से कम उपार्जन कर सकें।

Shri S. C. Samanta: If the incentives that are given at present to voluntary exporters are not attractive, may I know whether the Government will try to give more incentives before they introduce these compulsory exports?

Shri Satish Chandra: Incentives are given wherever possible. But, there is no limit to these incentives. As I said, it is much more profitable to sell goods in the domestic market. In the international market, one has to compete with other contries. Because more profit can be earned by sales in India, all the traders are not in a mood to export in spite of a fair margin sometimes.

Shri M. B. Thakore: May I know the response given by the manufacturers under this compulsory export scheme?

Shri Satish Chandra: The schemes of compulsory exports have not so far come into operation, except in regard to sugar, where the response has been good.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: The hon. Minister has just said that incentives will be given for export so that the commodities or articles can compete in the international market. In that case, may I know whether tea which has to compete in the international market will be given some sort of relief from the levy so that it can really compete and earn foreign exchange?

Shri Satish Chandra: For the information of the hon. Member I may say that tea exports are improving this year and they are much better than last year.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: The hon. Minister has not answered my question. I wanted to know whether there would be some relief from some of the levies.

Shri Satish Chandra: No relief is required at the present moment, because tea exports are doing well.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह सरकार अनिवार्य रूप से जो निर्यात करेगी उसमें पबलिक सैक्टर का क्या ख्याल है और प्राइवेट सैक्टर का क्या खयाल है और दोनों सैक्टर्स से कौन कौन सा सामान भेजेगी ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : जब यह सवाल उठेगा कि क्या क्या चीजें ऐक्सपोर्ट होनी चाहिये उस वक्त सोचा जायगा । अगर किसी खास उद्योग की बनी हुई चीजों के लिये प्राइवेट इंडस्ट्री को मजबूर किया जायेगा तो उस प्रकार की पबलिक सैक्टर इंडस्ट्री को भी निर्यात करने की मजबूरी होगी ।

Installation of New Transmitters

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*632. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Radio has completed the installation of new transmitters; and

(b) if so, how much amount has been spent so far?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri A. C. Joshi): (a) The work has not been completed but is in active progress.

(b) The expenditure incurred on this Plan upto 31st October, 1961 is about Rs. 31·68 lakhs.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know the percentage of work that has been completed?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): It cannot be calculated on a percentage basis. There are 56 projects. Practically all of them are under way. That is the reason why it is difficult to calculate the percentage. The difficulty or the delay in starting various works has been due to acquisition of land etc., but practically all the projects are now under construction.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know how soon these projects are likely to be completed?

Dr. Keskar: We expect to complete some projects by February or March, 1962, but we expect that practically all of them will be completed during the course of 1962.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो नये ट्रान्समिटर्स के लगाने की तजवीज होती है उसे कौन बनाता है और उसके बनाने का क्या आधार है ? क्या उस के लिये कोई समिति भी नियुक्त की गई है ?

डा० केसकर : यह एक टेकनिकल सवाल है । ट्रान्समिटर्स ऐसी जगह लगाये जाते हैं और ऐसी शक्ति के लगाये जाते हैं जो हमारे रेडिओ कवरेज को बढ़ाने के लिये काफी होते हैं । उस के लिये कोई नौन टेकनिकल कमेटी बनाने की जरूरत नहीं है ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether there are going to be more powerful transmitters for the main stations, so that they can be heard clearly abroad as well as from far distant places in India, because it is very difficult at present to hear even Calcutta or Bombay from Madras or vice versa?

Dr. Keskar: That is an entirely different question. I have already answered on the floor of the House on several occasions that it is not possible to have every station in India heard throughout the country.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I am talking only of the major stations.

Shri Tangamani: Powerful transmitters may be there at those major stations.

Dr. Keskar: For example, many hon. Members would like that Madras should be heard very clearly in Delhi or Bombay should be very clearly heard in Calcutta.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: And Calcutta in Madras also.

Dr. Keskar: That is not possible. India is a country of very long distances.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: We can hear the BBC all right.

Dr. Keskar: I might be allowed to submit that it is not possible to install at all the centres....

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: At least at the four major centres.

Dr. Keskar: ....transmitters of such power that they can be heard througout the country. It can be done later on when we have got sufficient money and technical personnel also. At present, it is not possible; it is too costly.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The question is only about the four main centres in India.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Does the hon. Minister think that this is not possible in the foreseeable future?

Mr. Speaker: Children go on tuning to Lanka or Ceylon.

Dr. Keskar: If and when we shall have the money and the equipment, we shall certainly do so, but at present, it is not possible.

Shri Tyagi: As our country is suffering from a deficit type of economy, and we are mostly indebted, may I know whether it is essential to put up so many transmitters? May I also know whether they are going to be put up in places where no transmitter is there at present or where the station is not heard at all or where the waves do not reach at all? What is the essential nature of these transmitters and these plans or projects?

Dr. Keskar: The essential nature is that large parts of the country were not covered by radio transmission at all. So, the objective of this coverage is to cover practically every part of the country, and the coverage will be given by the local stations. That is, for Bengali stations, every area of Bengal should be covered, for Hindi stations every Hindi-speaking area should be covered, and so on.

Shri Tyagi: I am surprised. I have heard Delhi in Bombay and also in Madras and in Calcutta. I do not know if in the intervening places, the waves do not reach at all. If they can reach farther, they must be able to reach inside the country in the intervening places as well.

Dr. Keskar: For example, a person in Madhya Pradesh is not generally desirous of listening to Delhi; he would rather listen to Bhopal, and we have to see that he hears Bhopal everywhere in that State.

Shri Tyagi: What would be the amount of expenditure on these projects? Our expenditure must go only to essential things. I do not know whether these transmitters are considered so very essential.

Dr. Keskar: The essentiality is this. It is not only essential........

Shri Nath Pai: Absolutely essential.

Dr. Keskar: It is not only essential but it is very essential, because our country had registered with the International Frequency Registration Board important frequencies; if we do not activise those frequencies, India will for ever lose those frequencies, and we shall never get them again.

Abolition of Portfolio of Minority Affairs

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*633. { **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have decided to abolish the portfolio of Minority Affairs;

(b) whether a Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman made a statement in this respect saying that Government of India's action was unwarranted and against the terms of the Nehru-Liaquat Pact;

(c) whether Pakistan has already closed down its Department of Minority Affairs which was against the terms of the Nehru-Liaquat Pact; and

(d) the reaction of the Government of India to part (b) above?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) The portfolio of Minority Affairs has already been abolished.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d).

The fact is that in March, 1961, a communication was received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, Government of Pakistan, Dacca Branch, that the Pakistan Government had decided to close down their office for Minority Affairs, and that all future correspondence should be conducted through normal diplomatic channels. This unilateral decision was taken by the Pakistan Government without any prior indication or consultation with us and was in utter violation of the terms of the Nehru-Liaquat Pact. After this, we had no alternative but to close down our Minority Affairs office at Calcutta.

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: May I know whether it is a fact that a large number of refugees from the occupied area of Kashmir have come to our side, and if so, the number of such refugees, and the steps that Government have taken to rehabilitate them?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): I think the hon. Member is not fully conversant with the duties of the Minister of Minority Affairs. They only relate to the eastern region, and they do not cover the whole of India. This portfolio of Minister of Minority Affairs was created as a result of the Nehru-Liaquat Pact in 1950, which covered West Bengal and East Pakistan.

Berubari

*633-A. { **Shri Subiman Ghose:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the portion of Berubari to be given to Pakistan has been fixed;

(b) if so, the square mile of the said area;

(c) if not, when it is expected to be finalised; and

(d) when and where the officers of the two countries are expected to meet for its finalisation?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) No, Sir. It has been agreed, generally, that the northern half of the Berubari Union No. 12, adjacent to India, will remain with India and the southern half will be transferred to Pakistan.

(b) The area thus to be transferred to Pakistan will be roughly 4 square miles. The exact area can be determined only after full field survey has been carried out.

(c) and (d). Determination of the exact dividing line and the mechanics of demarcation on the ground are currently under discussion between the respective Directors of Land Records & Surveys of West Bengal and East Pakistan. The latest meeting between these officers was scheduled to be held at Dacca on 29th and 30th November, 1961. Information as to the details settled at this meeting is awaited from the Government of West Bengal.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether any assessment has been made as to the number of families likely to be uprooted after handing it over to Pakistan?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I cannot give any exact figure now. But previously we have answered this question. The total population of this area is about 12,000. The number involved is probably 5,000, depending on where the demarcation line is drawn up.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I would like to know whether, of this number, those who would like to come over to West Bengal or to India will be permitted to do so, and whether their rehabilitation will be the responsibility of Government?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Those who wish to come over will certainly be permitted to come over and they will be given help to rehabilitate themselves. To what extent, I cannot at present say.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: An adjournment motion was tabled here in respect of an incident when two of our officers were stopped at the customs checkpost at Darsana and some papers were seized from them. I want to know whether any reply has been received from Pakistan about this.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As far as I can understand the hon. Member's question referring to these papers, we have received no information. But it is said in the newspapers that the papers have been returned by the Pakistan Government.

May I add a sentence to my previous answer in reply to the question by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty about their rehabilitation? It is proposed to rehabilitate them in the Berubari Union on the Indian side.

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Investment in Industries under Schedule 'A'

***618. Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 521 on the 16th August, 1961 and state:

(a) in how many cases foreign private capital has been permitted to be invested in industries under Schedule 'A' of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 and the details thereof; and

(b) in how many cases foreign private capital has been permitted to have more than 50 per cent holdings in joint ventures and the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) After the announcement of Industrial Policy Resolution, foreign private capital has been permitted to be invested in 3 industrial units, which are covered under Schedule 'A' of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956.

They are:—

(i) Metal Corporation of India Ltd., for establishment of Zinc Smelter.

(ii) Oil India Ltd., a joint venture of Government of India and Burmah Oil Co., for exploration, production and transportation of Crude oil.

(iii) Standard Vacuum Refinery.

(iv) In few other cases, small quantities of some types of machinery falling under Schedule 'A' have been allowed to be included in the otherwise large product-mix licensed to these units under the Industries Act as permitted under the Industrial Policy Resolution.

(b) The number of cases in which majority capital participation by foreign collaboration was allowed, was 12 in the first nine months of 1961, *i.e.* January—September, 1961 out of over 300 and more foreign financial and|or technical collaboration agreements approved during this period.

Majority Foreign Capital participation has been permitted only in essential industries such as manufacture of Coal Washeries, Paper Machinery, Automobile Electrical equipment, Ball Bearings, Automatic Lathes, Dithane Fungicides and Plasticisers, etc.

Cultural Delegation going abroad

..***623-A. Shri B. C. Mullick:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 221 on the 9th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have amended its policy of not issuing passports to the cultural delegations going direct to any foreign country if these invitations are not routed through the Ministry; and

(b) if so, since when?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). There has been no change in the policy regarding the grant of passport facilities to cultural delegations proceeding abroad on invitation received direct from foreign countries.

Survey of Tea Industry

***627. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tea Board had launched a survey of the tea industry to study the cost structure and quality of Indian tea;

(b) if so, whether the survey has since been completed; and

(c) what are the findings?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) A survey of cost of production only in the different tea districts has been undertaken by the Tea Board.

(b) Not yet, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Jute Mills

***628.** { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jute Mill owners have demanded 48 working hours per week in Jute Mills; and

(b) if so, what is Government's decision in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). Jute Mills have started 48 hours a week working from the 16th October, 1961.

Institute of Machine Tool Design and Technology

***629. Shri Khimji:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in regard to the setting up of 'Institute of Machine Tool Design and Technology' at Ranchi and at Bangalore; and

(b) whether there are any further proposals for setting up of such institutes in other places?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the **House.**

STATEMENT

In so far as the 'Central Machine Tool Institute' to be set up at Bangalore is concerned, final project report has been received from Czech experts and is under examination. The Institute will be registered under Societies' Registration Act, 1860 at Bangalore soon.

As regards the proposed 'Central Institute for Machine Designing a Committee has been set up to consider the lines on which such an Institute may be established, including its scope, location, estimates of costs etc. The report of the Committee is awaited.

Proposals for other machine designing institutes would be considered from time to time.

Indian Commissioners-General for Economic Affairs in U.K. & U.S.A.

***634. Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any positive arrangements have been made regarding the co-ordination of the work to be done by our Commissioners-General for Economic Affairs in the United Kingdom and the United States of America and by our High Commissioner and Ambassador in the two respective countries; and

(b) whether such arrangements, if any, are working satisfactorily?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). Satisfactory arrangements for such co-ordination were made in both countries. It has since been decided to wind up the offices of the Commissioners-General for Economic Affairs in Washington and London.

Tibetan Refugees

***635.** **Shri N. R. Muniswamy:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item in the *Statesman* dated the 29th October, 1961 reporting that a large number of Tibetans are planning to migrate into India;

(b) if so, whether the news has been officially confirmed; and

(c) what action, if any, has been taken by Government in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). No confirmation is available.

(c). Does not arise.

All India Dock Workers Advisory Board

***635-A.** **Shri Tangamani:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Dock Workers Advisory Board has not met even once during 1960 and 1961;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same;

(c) whether there is any proposal to reconstitute the said Board; and

(d) if so, when it is expected to be done?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) The function of the Committee is to advise upon such matters as may be referred to it. A meeting of the Committee is, therefore, convened only when required.

(c). Yes.

(d). As soon as nominations from the organisations concerned, which have been called for, are received.

Closing Hours of Shops in Delhi

*635-B. { **Shri Naushir Bharucha:**
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have issued orders for the closure of the shopping centres in New Delhi such as Connaught Place by 7 P.M. daily;

(b) the reasons for the issue of such orders and the law under which such instructions have been issued;

(c) whether it is a fact that lakhs of residents in Delhi are inconvenienced as a result of such order; and

(d) how long are such orders proposed to be kept in force?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a). Yes.

(b). In responce to the persistent demand from the traders and the employees to reduce the working hours of shops and establishments to enable them to take part in social and cultural activities, the notification fixing the new timings has been issued by the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, under section 15 (1) of the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act, 1954.

(c). No. The shops and establishments dealing in essential supplies and services are exempted from the timing restrictions.

(d). No change in the timings is contemplated for the present.

Pension Cases of Retired Personnel of C.P.W.D.

*636. **Shri Amjad Ali:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply be** pleased to to state:

(a) the number of employees (all categories) who have retired from the services of Central Public Works Department in New Delhi/Delhi during the year 1961 (upto 31st October);

(b) whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that there has been a great delay in finalizing the pension cases of the retired personnel; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures that have been taken to prevent such inordinate delay?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a). 111.

(b). Yes Sir, in a few cases.

(c). Orders have been issued for (i) initiating action on pension cases 18 months ahead of the date of retirement of the employees concerned and (ii) verification of service while the employees are still in service, so that non-verification of service may not lead to delay in finalizing pension cases at the time of retirement.

Indians in Ceylon

*637. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 83 on the 7th August, 1961 and state at what stage is the proposal to hold a meeting at the official level with the Government of Ceylon over the question of state-less residents of Indian origin in that country?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): There has been no change in the position since the reply given in Parliament last August.

Production of Salt

*638. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 861 on the 23rd August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether any final decision in the matter of setting up of factories for the production of salt has since been taken; and

(b) if so, the nature and details of the decision taken?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). As stated in reply to Starred Question No. 861, on 23-8-1961. several parties have come forward for the establishment of big salt works in Vedaranyam in Madras and on the coastal area of Orissa. Their plans for the lay out and mechanisation of the salt works will be scrutinised and licences for salt manufacture issued if found suitable.

Also West Bengal and Orissa Government are thinking of establishing Salt works themselves in suitable areas in the State Sector.

तिब्बत में पकड़े गये भारतीय राष्ट्रजन

*६३८-क. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री डी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** ८ सितम्बर, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १३२० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि तिब्बत में चीनी अधिकारियों द्वारा पकड़े गये भारतीय राष्ट्रजनों अथवा भारतीय संरक्षणाधीन व्यक्तियों को छुड़ाने के लिये किये गये प्रयत्नों का क्या परिणाम निकला ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री के सभा सचिव (श्री ओ० ना० हजारिका): तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १३२० के उत्तर में हमने जो स्थिति बताई थी, उसमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है ।

Recognition of East German and Provisional Govt. of Algeria

*639. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Hem Barua:
Pandit D. N. Tiwari:
Shri Bahadur Singh:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether Government have come to any final conclusion regarding the recognition of (a) East German Government, and (b) Provisional Government of Algeria?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): The position of the Government of India remains the same as stated by Prime Minister in his statements in the Lok Sabha on 16th August regarding the Provisional Government of Algeria and on 17th August regarding the East Germen Governments.

Housing Co-operatives

*640. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to pursue more vigorously the policy of favouring housing co-operatives in rural and urban areas in the country;

(b) whether any scheme has been chalked out in this connection; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (c). The various Housing Schemes in operation already contain appropriate provisions, wherever possible, for grant of financial assistance for house-building purposes, through Housing Co-operatives. A statement indicating the facilities available to Housing Co-operatives under the various Schemes, is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 45].

Marine Fisheries

*641. **Shri Kodiyan:**
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 17 on the 7th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to consider the indigenous manufacture of improved type of equipment for marine fisheries has since completed its work and submitted any proposals to Government; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). In order to make concrete proposals to Government, for the development of marine fisheries, the Committee had to assess the basic requirements of various States; of equipment like marine diesel engines, wire ropes, out board motors winches etc. and to find out how much of this equipment could be manufactured indigenously. The Committee had to collect these data and it has so far held two meetings to discuss these matters, and another meeting is to be held in December 1961. The Committee is making efforts to complete its work as early as possible.

Indian Traders in Kenya

*641-A. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement of the President of the Kenya African Chamber of Commerce, Mr. I.O. Acoino, reported in the statement dated the 18th October, 1961; and

(b) if so, whether Government have obtained a report from the Trade Mission in that country about the position of Indian Traders in Kenya to see how far this statement reflects the policy of Kenya Government and if so, what is his report?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):

(a). Yes, Sir.

(b). Yes. According to our information neither the Government of Kenya nor any other responsible circles have made any statements which may lead to anxiety on the part of the traders of Indian origin. The Government of Kenya does believe in encouraging Africans to expand their business and trade, but not in intimidation of Asian traders.

Dock Workers (Regulation and Employment) Scheme

*641-B. **Shri Tangamani:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the unregistered Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme has been introduced in all the major ports;

(b) whether Government have brought these listed workers under respective Dock Labour Boards as recommended by the Dock Workers Advisory Committee in 1958; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a). The Schemes have been introduced in the Ports of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

(b). No.

(c). The time is not yet ripe for their inclusion in the decasualisation schemes.

Censorship on Indian Newspapers in Nepal

*642. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nepal Government has imposed censorship on Indian newspapers coming into Nepal;

(b) if so, in what circumstances;

(c) whether that Government have since confiscated any Indian papers under the order; and

(d) if so, how many?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). On the 16th November, 1961, the Kathmandu Magistrate introduced a procedure under which all foreign newspapers arriving in Kathmandu were required to be scrutinized by his office before they were released to the public. This procedure applied to Indian newspapers also. The purpose of the scrutiny was apparently to see whether the newspapers contained any material to which the Government of Nepal might object.

(c) and (d). Since this procedure came into force, one issue of the Amrita Bazar Patrika of the 16-11-61 and one of the Aryavarta of the 15-11-1961 were confiscated.

Horticulture Department of C.P.W.D.

642-A.
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Sampath:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 350 workers of Horticulture Department of C.P.W.D. at Delhi have been served with discharge notices;

(b) whether the notices will expire on the 30th November, 1961;

(c) whether this retrenchment is due to transfer of work to New Delhi Municipal Committee;

(d) whether steps have been taken to transfer these workers along with work;

(e) if not, what steps have been taken to provide them alternative jobs; and

(f) whether these workers have rendered more than 2 years service in this Department?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (f). statement is placed on the table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

The maintenance of public parks and lawns was done by the Horticulture Department of the C.P.W.D. on behalf of the New Delhi Municipal Committee as "deposit works". In 1960, the New Delhi Municipal Committee wanted that the maintenance of these parks and lawns should be done by the New Delhi Municipal Committee themselves. After Protracted negotiations, regarding various terms for the transfer, it was tentatively decided that the maitenance works should be transferred on 1st December, 1961.

2. As a result of the said works being transferred, nearly 350 workers of the C.P.W.D. will have to be retrenched from C.P.W.D. under the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act, Section 25-G. In case of reduction of establishment, the junior-most workers in the department are retrenched Consequently 350 workers were given notices regarding termination of their services on 1-12-1961. The C.P.W.D. obviously cannot offer alternative jobs to these 350 workers. It was informally arranged that the New Delhi Municipal Committee would employ these workers, so that there might be least dislocation of work. There are no rules or provisions under which these workers can be

transferred to the New Delhi Municipal Committee.

3. It was however, not found possible for various minor reasons to transfer the works on 1-12-1961 as proposed. It has, therefore been proposed to New Delhi Municipal Committee that the actual transfer be postponed till the end of the current financial year.

4. The reternchment is in accordance with the Industrial Disputes Act and cannot be helped. If the New Delhi Municipal Committee agree to employ the persons retrenched from the C.P.W.D., as in fact they have, there should not be any real hardship to the workers. The workers involved have got a total service ranging from a few months to 4 years. Mostly Malis and Bullockmen were involved in the retrenchment.

5. Similar retrenchment has been effected in the Horticulture Branch where minor works belonging to All India Medical Institute had been transferred to the control of the Institute.

6. At a meeting held with the official and non-official members of the New Delhi Municipal Committee on 1-12-1961, it was decided that the transfer of works should be deferred to 1-4-1962 and that in the meantime a detailed scheme for the handing over and taking over would be jointly worked out by the New Delhi Municipal Committee and C.P.W.D. There is, therefore, no reason for immediate retrenchment of horticultural workers.

Export of Tea

***643. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to withdraw the Tea Board propaganda units inside the country as a measure to step up exports; and

(b) if so, what action has so far been taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). While the main emphasis of tea promotion has definitely been shifted to exports internal promotion has not been completely discontinued. Internal activities have however been given a new orientation and a large portion of the staff has been switched on to advisory services in canteens of large industrial establishments.

Trade with Rupee-Payment Countries

***644. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Commerce and **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to adverse economic implications of India's trade with rupee-payment countries and the malpractices involved in these transactions indicated in the Memorandum by F.I.C.C.I; and

(b) what are Government's conclusions in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). The memorandum has been submitted by the F.I.C.C.I. to the Import and Export Policy Committee whose report is yet to be received.

Film Institute

***645. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to affiliate the Film Institute with the International Cinema and Television School at Paris;

(b) if so, how far it will help in the development of the Institute;

(c) whether the diplomas issued by the Institute are recognised by the universities and the Union Public Service Commission;

(d) if not the reasons for the same; and

(e) the number of persons trained by the Institute and the fields in which they have been trained so far?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes Sir.

(b). The International Liaison Centre of Cinema and Television Schools at Paris is associated with the principal film training institutes all over the world. It will thus be possible for the Film Institute to conform to the internationally accepted standards from the very beginning and also to avail of the facilities for exchange of lecturers etc., with the film training institutes of other countries. Affilication would also give a wider recognition to the Institute;

(c). No, Sir;

(d). The question of getting the diplomas awarded by the Institute recognised by the Union Public Service Commission and Government as equivalent to certain degrees will be taken up in due course.

(e). Refresher courses were arranged during March—June, 1961, for 16 persons in the following subjects:

Motion Picture Photography ...	8
Sound Recording.	5
Film Editing.	3
Total:	16

The regular courses commenced from the 16th August, 1961 only.

Arms aid from India to Congo

***645-A.** { **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Arobindo Ghosal:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Congolese Prime Minister had appealed to India for arms aid to fight Katanga's secession; and

(b) if so, what reply has been sent by the Government of India to the Congolese Prime Minister?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. In reply to a request made by Mr. Cyrille Adoula. Conglese Prime Minister, for material aid from India, he was told that aid by India to the Congo was already being given through the United Nations.

Murder of Mr. Lumumba

***645-B. Shri Tangamani:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U.N. Commission which investigated the murder of Patrice Lumba, the first Prime Minister of Congo, has put on record that Congolese President Joseph Kasavubu and his aides and Katanga's Tshombe should not escape responsibility for the death of Mr. Lumumba;

(b) if so, what action will be taken by the U.N.;

(c) whether the Government of India have made any representation to the U.N. in this regard; and

(d) if so, nature of the same?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Report of the Commission was published only on 11th November, 1961, and it is yet too early to say what action the U.N. will take on the Commission's recommendations.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Amendments to Employees' State Insurance Act

1330. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 882 on the 23rd August, 1961 and state the further progress made with regard to the proposal to amend the employees' State Insurance Act?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): The proposals for amendment of the Act as approved by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, have since been received and are being examined.

Film Festival in Bangkok

1331. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2126 on the 23rd August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the details regarding the organisation of Indian Film Festival in Bangkok have been finalised; and

(b) if so, what are they?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). They are not yet completely ready.

Central Research Institute for Tea Industry

1332. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3331 on the 14th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposal to constitute a Central Research Institute for the industry; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). Details in regard to the formation of a Tea Research Institute with Grants-in-aid by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research are being worked out. A decision is expected to be taken shortly.

Cable Factory

1333. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3375 on the 5th September, 1961 and state:

(a) at what stage is the proposal to set up another cable factory in public sector;

(b) whether this proposal has been examined and finalised; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). It has been decided that preliminary studies should be undertaken by the Hindustan Cables Ltd. for the setting up of another unit in the country. Further decisions will be taken on receipt of this Report.

Factories Act, 1948

1334. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 858 on the 23rd August, 1961 and state the further progress since made with regard to the proposal to amend the Factories Act, 1948 with a view to provide better safety arrangements in factories?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Comments on the proposals for amendment of the Factories Act, 1948 have been received from various State Governments, employing Ministries. All India Organisations of Employers and Workers etc. and these are being examined.

Import of Electric Poles

1335. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3798 on the 8th September, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received report on the investigation regarding the permit for the import of electric poles by Calcutta Corporation secured by improper means; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report is under examination.

Public Sector Projects in Maharashtra

1336. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start public sector industries in Nanded and Aurangabad Districts of Maharashtra during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) whether any survey has been made for location of such industries?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

Cement Quota to Maharashtra

1337. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government have requested the Centre for enhancing the quota of cement for Maharashtra;

(b) what is the present quota allocated for Maharashtra; and

(c) what is the revised quota suggested by the State?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1,32,900 tonnes per quarter.

(c) An additional quantity of 13,130 tons was required for the fourth quarter of 1961, against which 10,000 tons has been made available.

Film Institute at Poona

1338. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some experts have been called for the Film Institute at Poona; and

(b) if so, the reasons for calling these foreign experts?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes, Sir. The Principal of the Film Institute at Paris visited the Film Institute, Poona, for a fortnight in March 1961. Efforts are being made to secure the services of some more foreign experts for short periods at intervals.

(b) The Film Institute, Poona, is the first of its kind in India. The Principal of the Paris Institute was utilised to settle the courses at the Institute. Some more foreign experts are proposed to be utilised to teach the students. Our staff will also profit from their knowledge and experience.

State Trading Corporation

1339. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2020 on the 12th April, 1960 and state:

(a) the total quantity of barter deals entered by the State Trading Corporation so far since May, 1960; and

(b) the countries and the items of imports and exports and their prices?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Since May 1960, the State Trading Corporation have entered into 29 barter deals.

(b) A statement giving particulars of the items of import and export and the countries of destination is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 46]. Information about sources of import is being collected and will be laid on the Table later. It is not in the business interest of the Corporation to disclose prices.

Small Scale Industries in Orissa

1340. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what assistance has been rendered by the Small Scale Industries Service Institute to the Industries located in Sambalpur, Talcher, Bhubaneswar and Cuttack districts of Orissa in 1960 and 1961; and

(b) how many industries were started after this assistance?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 47].

(b) No information is available.

Documentary Film "Andhra Pradesh"

1341. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the documentary film 'Andhra Pradesh' has been produced by the Films Division of the Government of India;

(b) if so, whether the sculptural beauty of Warangal has also been included in the film; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative the time by which the film will be completed?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) The film is under production.

(b) It will contain some sequences relating to the archæological monuments of Warangal.

(c) Early in 1962-63.

Persons Affected by Assam Riots

1342. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India's attention has been drawn to a news item appearing in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* dated the 14th September, 1961, that the Government of Assam have served eviction notices and orders to vacate on residents of a number of villages in the Goreswar area (in Assam) which had been hard hit by the July, 1960 riots;

(b) if so, the full details thereof; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Goreswar is within a tribal belt as constituted under Chapter X of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulations. Eviction notices have been served on all encroachers in the tribal belt in the Goreswar area including some language disturbance victims. The Government of Assam is taking steps to find alternative land for the latter people.

Law to Abolish Slavery

1343. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to enact any law to abolish slavery in the country prevalent in many parts under which persons taking loans are made to pledge to render labour or personal service to the creditor as done by the Rajasthan Government; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this direction?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The Central Government do not propose to take any such action since the

State Governments concerned have already done the needful wherever necessary to abolish or check undesirable practices connected with the grant of loans.

Jute Mills

1344. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1661 on the 19th August, 1961 and state:

(a) the number of automatic looms allowed to be installed so far in Jute mills;

(b) the names of the mills concerned;

(c) the number of one-mack looms and circular looms which one weaver is expected to operate;

(d) whether the installation cost of such looms would make production uneconomic; and

(e) whether large-scale installation of automatic looms would lead to a surplus of jute goods in relation to the overseas demand?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) 144.

(b) The Baranagore Jute Factory Co. Ltd., Calcutta.

The Goureport Co. Ltd., Calcutta.

The Northbrook Jute Co. Ltd. Ltd., Calcutta.

The Agarpara Co. Ltd., Calcutta.

The Anglo-India Jute Mills Co. Ltd., Calcutta.

The Howrah Mills Co. Ltd., Calcutta.

(c) One weaver may be able to operate about 5 one-mack looms or 3 circular looms.

(d) Information is not available.

(e) No, Sir, as installation of automatic looms will be in replacement of ordinary looms of corresponding capacity.

Postal Articles from Pakistan

1345. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1125 on the 31st August, 1961 and state whether the postal articles from Pakistan which were not allowed entry into India have subsequently been allowed?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The articles in question had been returned to Pakistan. It is not, therefore, possible to say whether the same articles were subsequently posted back to India by the postal authorities in Pakistan. If they were, they were allowed entry into India.

समाचार-पत्र उद्योग

१३४६. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी :
श्री डी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री १६ अगस्त १,६६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ५१७ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) समाचार-पत्र उद्योग में स्वामित्व के एकत्रीकरण और एकाधिकारिक प्रवृतियों का अध्ययन करने के कार्य में क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) सरकार इस बारे में कब तक किसी निश्चय पर पहुंचने की आशा करती है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर): (क) और (ख). इस विषय में आगे कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई ह । इस पर अभी विचार हो रहा है ।

रामपुर (उ० प्र०) के निकट ट्रांसमीटर

१३४७. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री ८ सितम्बर, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ३८३६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि रामपुर के निकट ट्रांसमिटर लगाने के सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर) : रामपुर में ट्रांसमीटर लगाने के लिये जगह का चुनाव कर लिया गया है और राज्य सरकार से उस को हासिल करने की याचना की गई है । रेडियो और केबल बोर्ड ने उस स्थान को इस्तैमाल करने की अनुमति दे दी है । इमारत बनाने के लिये सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० से तखमीना मांगा गया है । उपकरणों के लिए संभरण और निपटान के महा-निदेशालय को इन्डेन्ट भेज दिये गये हैं और उम्मीद है कि माल १९६२ के अन्त तक प्राप्त हो जायेगा ।

तिब्बत में भारतीय व्यापारी

१३४८. श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री हेम राज :
श्रीमती इला पालचौधरी :

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष कुल कितने भारतीय व्यापारी तिब्बत गये थे;

(ख) वे किन-किन क्षेत्रों से कितनी-कितनी संख्या में वहां गये थे ;

(ग) क्या वे सब वहां से सकुशल लौट आये हैं ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो वहां अभी भी किस क्षेत्र के कितने भारतीय व्यापारी रुके पड़े हैं ;

(ङ) उन्हें सकुशल भारत लाने की क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ;

(च) इस बार हमारे व्यापारियों को किन-किन कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ा ; और

(छ) उन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने में सरकार को कहां तक सफलता मिली है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) ऐसी रिपोर्ट है कि ३० सितम्बर १९६१ तक, लगभग ३,८१० भारतीय व्यापारी तिब्बत गये थे ।

(ख) उनकी क्षेत्रानुसार संख्या निम्नलिखित है :

(१)	जम्मू-कश्मीर	३१५
(२)	हिमाचल प्रदेश	२१३
(३)	पंजाब	११२
(४)	उत्तर प्रदेश	२८५३
(५)	नेफ़ा	१७४
(६)	सिक्किम	१४३

(ग) अधिकांश मौसमी व्यापारी सही-सलामत भारत वापस आ गये हैं । थोड़े-से व्यापारी अभी तिब्बत में हैं लेकिन इस की संभावना है कि वे भी जल्दी ही लौट आयगे ।

(घ) ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली कि चीनियों ने किसी व्यापारी को रोक रक्खा ।

(ङ) इस तरह का प्रबंध करने का कोई मौक़ा नहीं आया ।

(च) भारतीय व्यापारियों को निम्नलिखित कठिनाइयों का सामना करते रहना पड़ा :

(१) घूमने-फिरने पर प्रतिबन्ध ;
(२) निर्यात की परंपरागत वस्तुओं के निर्यात का निषेध ;
(३) परंपरागत वस्तु-विनिमय (बार्टर) प्रथा की समाप्ति;
(४) चीनियों द्वारा व्यापार पर एकाधिकार ;
(५) मुद्रा-विनिमय पर प्रतिबंध ;

(६) आयात और निर्यात शुल्कों का लगा दिया जाना ;

(७) ऋणों का वसूल न हो पाना ।

(छ) अभी तक कुछ भी नहीं । चीन-भारत-संबंधों पर श्वेतपत्र संख्या ५ में प्रकाशित नोटों से इस बात का पता लगेगा कि भारत सरकार ने एकाधिक बार चीन सरकार से यह प्रार्थना की है कि उपर्युक्त कठिनाइयां दूर की जायें ।

राष्ट्रीय संसाधनों का सर्वेक्षण

१३४९. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या **योजना** मंत्री ७ अगस्त, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २३ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश भर के प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का सर्वेक्षण करने के उद्देश्य से योजना आयोग में जो विशेष विभाग खोला गया था, उस ने अपने कार्य में क्या प्रगति की है ?

योजना उपमंत्री (श्री श्या०ना० मिश्र): योजना आयोग में प्राकृतिक साधनों के लिये जो अनुभाग खोला गया है, उसमें इन साधनों के उपयोग और नियंत्रण से संबंधित सब सरकारी विभागों से आवश्यक सम्बन्ध बना लिया है और इन विभागों के परामर्श से सवेक्षाणों और अध्यनार्थ समस्याओं की एक प्रारंभिक सूची भी तैयार कर ली है ये अध्ययन और सर्वेक्षण शीघ्र ही शुरू कर दिये जायेंगे ।

Consulting Engineering Concerns

1350. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received proposals from American, Swiss and Italian firms for the setting up of consulting engineering concerns in India in collaboration with Indians;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined them; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India have received some proposals from different foreign parties for setting up of consultancy engineering concerns in India in collaboration with Indians.

(b) and (c). The Government have examined these proposals and the parties have been informed of the Government's reactions with regard to their proposal. Two proposals *i.e.* those received from Messrs. Koppers Export G.M.B.H., West Germany and from Messrs. American Hydrotherm Corporation, U.S.A. have since been approved by the Government.

Trespass by Pakistanis

1351. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 857 on the 23rd August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the joint enquiry regarding the trespass by Pakistanis into the Indian territory on East Pakistan border on the 16th May, 1960 has since been held; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No, Sir. The East Pakistan Government have not responded so far to the approach made to them for fixing a date for the joint enquiry.

(b) The question does not arise.

Four-storeyed Houses for Government Employees

1352. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4 on the 7th August, 1961 and state whether Government have considered the proposal to construct four-storeyed houses for Government

employees with a view to intensive utilisation of available land?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): The matter is still under consideration.

Treatment meted out to an Indian National by Portuguese Authorities

1353. **Shri D. C. Sharma**: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a protest against the treatment meted out to Mr. Shridhar Telkar and his wife by the Portugese authorities in Goa was lodged by the Government of India;

(b) if so, whether any reply has been received to the protest; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). No reply has been received from the Government of Portugal. The Embassy of the United Arab Republic through whom the protest was lodged are continuing to pursue the matter.

Cable Factory at Digha

1354. { **Shri D. C. Sharma**:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a cable factory at Digha, in West Patna; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Messrs Aluminium Cables and Conductors (U.P.) Private Limited, Calcutta have been granted a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for the manufacture of paper insulated power cables using aluminium conductors. It is not yet clear whether the firm will locate the factory at Patna. Precise position is being asked from the firm.

Textile Mills

1355. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee**:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some more textile mills which are closed at present have decided to re-start; and

(b) if so, the number and names of such mills?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The following ten closed textile mills are expected to restart in the near future:

(1) M/s. Orissa Cotton Mills, Bhagatpur (Orissa).

(2) M/s. Moradabad Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Moradabad (U.P.).

(3) M/s. Lallamal Hardeodas Cotton Mills, Hathras (U.P.).

(4) M/s. Shree Mahaganapathy Mills, Pudukottah (Madras)

(5) M/s. Shree Sayajee Jubilee Cotton and Jute Mills, Sindh (Renamed as North Gujarat Cotton Mills,) (Gujarat)

(6) M/s. Shree Gopal Industries, Kottah (Rajasthan)

(7) M/s. Mathisingh Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad (Gujarat).

(8) M/s. Sathyanarayana Panda Lapaka, Rajmandury (Andhra Pradesh).

(9 M/s. Rajen Textile Mills, Bombay (Maharashtra).

(10) M/s. Rai Sahib Reckchand Gopaldas Sohta Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Akola (Maharashtra).

Berubari

1356. **Shri S. M. Banerjee**: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of families likely, to be uprooted as a result of transfer of Berubari has since been ascertained; and

(b) the steps taken to rehabilitate them?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No. This will be known only after the border adjustment has been effected.

(b) Does not arise.

Reorganization of Districts in States

1357. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the various State Governments have so far given effect to the suggestion made by the Planning Commission that the existing bigger districts should be so divided into two or more districts as to make them suitable for developmental purpose; and

(b) the State-wise figures of new districts so formed upto 31st October, 1961?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). State Governments have been addressed on the subject and a statement will be placed on the Table of the House when the information is available.

Landless Labour

1358. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the precise nature of plans and programmes framed by various State Governments for directly helping landless labour to settle on land during the first year of the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the extent to which they have been able to give effect to such programmes;

(c) whether any assessment has been made as to the total number of landless persons so far settled on land as per programme so drawn; and

(d) if so, the number of persons so settled?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) For the first year of the Third Five Year Plan the various State Governments have provided Rs. 86.23 lakhs for schemes of colonisation in newly reclaimed lands of large blocks and settlement on individual basis in smaller blocks;

(b) As the first year of the Third Five Year Plan will come to an end on the 31st March, 1962, it is too early to say to what extent the proposed programmes have been given effect to;

(c) and (d). An assessment of the total number of landless persons actually settled on land as per programmes drawn up can be made only after the end of the financial year 1961-62.

Fertilizer Plant in Malaya

1359. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Malaya have requested the Government of India for technical assistance in connection with setting up of a Fertilizer Plant in that country; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Tea

1360. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money that has been allocated by the Tea Board for the development of tea and for the setting up of a Co-operative Tea Factory in the Kangra District of Punjab during the year 1961-62;

(b) whether the scheme for the setting up the Co-operative Tea Factory has been finalised; and

(c) if so, its cost and the share which the Government, Central or State, will contribute towards it?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (c). In February 1961, the Tea Board started a Field Advisory office at Palampur under the charge of a Field Advisory Officer for rendering technical advice to small growers on improved manurial and cultural practices. Government have recently approved of a Scheme of research for the improvement of tea culture in the hilly areas of the Punjab at a total expenditure of Rs. 97,510 to be incurred by the Board in the course of 5 years from 1961-62 to 1965-66. As far as the question of setting up a Co-operative Tea Factory is concerned, the Tea Board have not so far received details of the Scheme from the Punjab Government.

Export and Import Advisory Councils

1361. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what have been the main recommendations of the Export and Import Advisory Councils which held their sittings in September 1961; and

(b) the Government of India's reaction thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) A coy each of the proceedings of the Export and Import Advisory Council meetings held in September, 1961 which contain the views expressed at these meetings is available in the Parliament Library.

(b) These Councils are advisory bodies. In formulating the licensing policy, for the period October '61 March '62, the views expressed at the meetings held in September 1961 were taken into account.

Sports Industry in Punjab

1362 Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Miniister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any specific steps have been taken to develop sports industry in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah:) (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 48].

Increase in Cess Rates of Sambhar Salt

1363. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the management of the Hindustan Salt Company has increased the present rate of Cess on Sambhar Kayar Salt, pan salt and reshta salt;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the increase; and

(c) in what way the increased rate will affect the retail price of these types of Sambhar Salt?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) By 'Cess' the Hon'ble member presumably means the surcharge laid by the Hindustan Salt Company, which was increased.

(b) The surcharge was increased with a view to ensuring that the works were run on commercial lines.

(c) As the overall selling price has remained unchanged, the retail price will not be affected.

Shortage of Cement in Delhi

1364. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great shortage of cement in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons for this shortage; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the situation?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The demand is continuously going up.

(c) Several new schemes both for establishment of new units and for expansion of existing factories have been licensed and assistance is provided to the existing cement factories to maximise production.

Black Market of Steel

1365. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that steel is purchased by small manufacturers in Punjab in black market;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken that small manufacturers get the raw material at proper rates; and

(c) what has been the result of investigation pertaining to the complaint against 4 firms in Punjab in regard to misuse of actual user licences for steel?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No specific instance of purchase of steel in the black market has come to the notice of Government.

(b) Normally all small manufacturers who are enaged in industry before the 1st April, 1959, are granted steel quotas. All factories established in Industrial Areas, Industrial Estates, Model Villages, Backward areas and Co-operative societies running their workshops with the use of power are entitled to steel quotas irrespective of the date of their establishment. To the extent possible, indigenous steel is allocated to small scale units. Import is also permitted to the extent foreign exchange resources permit. Import of steel of different categories has been arranged through the State Trading Corporation for distribution to small scale units. Inspite of these efforts, since some of the categories of steel are in short supply, there might be cases where in steel is sold above controlled prices. These constitute offences under the Iron and Steel Control Order, 1956, the enforcement of which is the responsibility of the State Government.

(c) The allegation against one firm has proved to be baseless on investigation. The allegations against the other firms are under investigation.

Industrial Development Plans for Punjab

1366. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2545 on the 28th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether final proposals regarding industrial development plans for Third Five Year Plan have been received from the Punjab Government; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Government of India on each item?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): In connection with the Annual Plan for 1962-63, the Punjab Government have furnished a detailed list of schemes for the development of industries in hill areas. This list along with the total estimated cost of the schemes during the Third Plan period is laid on the Table [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 49.]

The programme has been generally approved for implementation during the Third Plan.

Baldev Nagar Near Ambala City

1367. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Rehabilitation Colony known as Baldev

Nagar near Ambala City is in a most dilapidated condition without sewage system and proper amenities;

(b) how it is being managed; and

(c) what steps are being taken to improve it?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). The services in the Colony are being managed by the Local Body of Ambala. That Body, it is reported, is taking steps to improve the civic amenities in the Colony by providing additional street lights and hand pumps and also by raising the Primary Schools in the Colony to the Middle Standard.

Calcutta Auction Prices

1368. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the prices at the Calcutta auctions have been falling steeply this year; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the steep decline in the prices?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). While the weekly average prices obtained by the teas sold at the export auctions (upto 8th August) and by the dust teas sold at the internal auctions (upto 22nd August) during the current season were satisfactory, the prices started showing a downward trend thereafter compared to the prices obtained for the teas sold during the last season. Because of a severe drought during the early part of the last season, tea production in North East India in 1960 suffered to some extent, which had its effect on the prices. Production of tea in North India during the current year upto the end of October 1961 was higher by about 67.83 million lbs compared to the corresponding period of last year. The total quantity of tea sold at the Calcutta auctions during the current season is higher as compared to the previous year. The fall in auction prices is mainly due to larger offereings due to higher production of tea during the current year. The average prices obtained by the teas sold in the Calcutta Export Auctions upto 8th November, are however only slightly less compared to the average prices obtained by the teas sold in the 1959-60 season, which was a normal one.

Export of Bengal Deshi Cotton

1369. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a move in Bombay Cotton circles for declaring the Bengal Deshi Cotton exclusively for export; and

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction to this demand?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). A suggestion to this effect was made by one of the cotton exporters but Government do not consider it to be practicable. There is a specific demand for Bengal Deshi cotton by some of the textile mill in the country. There are also to the indigenous uses for this cotton.

Jute Goods

1370. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that overseas buyers who visited the Calcutta market to take only ready jute goods had to return empty handed in September-October this year, on account of paucity of supplies; and

(b) if so, what action has since been taken to ensure proper supplies to such overseas buyers?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) While there was a shortage of ready jute goods in September-October this year, Government are not aware of any foreign buyer having had to return empty-handed on this account.

(b) Mills have not only returned to 48 hours a week working, but have also unsealed 2½ looms with a view to increasing jute goods production.

Third Five Year Plan

1371. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that copies of the Third Five Year Plan were given to Press before its presentation to Lok Sabha; and

(b) if so, whether it was **against** the established tradition?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The Third Five Year Plan was presented to the Lok Sabha on the morning of August 7, 1961 Advance copies were given to the Press with instructions not to publish until after 1 p.m. on August 7, 1961.

Assistance to Old Citizens

1372. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) what relief measures are available for old citizens who are not capable of doing any work and have no means for livelihood; and

(b) whether Central Government have taken up this matter with State Governments to give any assistance?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Old Age Pension Schemes are already in force in U.P. and Kerala. Andhra Pradesh Government has decided to pay pensions to old and destitute persons and a similar Scheme is under consideration of Madras Government. The Punjab Government has set up infirmaries for old and infirm persons without any means of livelihood.

(b) Rs. 2 crores have been provided in the Third Plan for organisation of a Relief and Assistance Fund for old, indigent and physically handicapped persons without any means of support. Details of the Scheme are being finalised.

Cable Factory at Thripunithura

1373. **Shri Kodiyan:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1103 on the 31st August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether any further progress has been made in the setting up of a cable factory at Thripunithura, with Japanese collaboration; and

(b) when the factory is expected to go into production?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Consent had been accorded to issue of shares worth Rs. 40 lakhs. 4 lakhs of equity shares of Rs. 10/- each have been issued by the Company and have been fully subscribed for. The Government of Kerala have suscribed shares for Rs. 30,17,000 and the balance was offered for public subscription. The application money of Rs. 5/- per share has been received in full. The allotment money of Rs. 5/- is now being received. The State Government have already paid an amount of Rs. 15,25,000/- against their contribution to the share capital contribution and the payment of the balance of Rs. 14,92,000/- will be made shortly. Two Directors of the Company will visit Japan shortly to finalise the details of import of plant and machinery.

(b) The factory is expected to go into production by the end of 1962 or early in 1963.

Import of cotton

1374. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cotton Advisory Board has recommended the import of about 1.2 million bales of raw cotton during the current season; and

(b) if so, what quality of cotton has been proposed to be imported?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Cotton Advisory Board has not made any proposal about the quality of cotton to be imported. While arranging imports Government, however, will try to obtain as much long staple cotton as possible.

Re-Employment of Retired Personnel

1375. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that retired personnel have been re-appointed by the Planning Commission on specialised jobs; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the nature of the specialised jobs entrusted to them?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). Yes. There are two retired officers who are at present working on re-employment on specialized jobs. They are officers on Special Duty (Scientific Research), and Chief of the Health Division. The former was appointed in the Planning Commission while he was still a serving officer and on attaining the age of superannuation he was retained on re-empolyment. The latter is a retired Director of Health Services of a State Government and was appointed on selection by the Union Public Service Commission. As Head of the Scientific Research Division and of the Health Division respectively, these officers are required to make a critical appraisal of the schemes of Central and State Governments in the fields of scientific research and public health and also to advise the Planning Commission on matters related to these fields.

Development of Backward Areas

1376. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a separate unit incharge of development of backward area has been set up in the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the nature of work entrusted to it and since when it has started functioning?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). A separate unit is being set up in the Planning Commission for watching the progress of development programme relating to low-income areas in different States.

Fertilizer Projects in Assam, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat

1377. Shri D. C. Sharma: Wil the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the setting up of Naharkatiya Fertilizer Project in Assam;

(b) whether any decision has been taken about the other two fertilizer projects proposed to be set up during the Third Five Year Plan in Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Tenders for the supply of plant and machinery for the project have been received and are under examination. Notification has been issued for the acquisition of about 900 acres of land out of the total requirements of about 1600 acres. Tenders received for earthmoving equipment have been scrutinised and action to place order for these has been initiated. Specifications for the construction equipment required are being worked out. General Directions and Conditions of Contract for inviting tenders and award of contracts for civil works are being finalised. Preparation of the detailed estimates for the laying of a siding is being taken up by the Railways. Action to acquire land for the Railway Siding is being initiated.

(b) and (c). A licence has been issued under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act to M/s. Khandelwal Brother Private Ltd.

for the establishment of a fertilizer factory in Madhya Pradesh for the manufacture of 50,000 tons of nitrogen in the form of urea. The exact location of the factory is still under consideration by the licensee.

Government of India have agreed in principle to the proposal of the Government of Gujarat to establish a fertilizer factory in that State. Details are being worked out by the State Government.

Seminar on Consumer Problems

1378. **Shri P. C Borooah:**
Shri Agadi:
Shri Sugandhi:
Shri Siddananjappa:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar on consumer problems organised by the Consumers' Association of India was held in New Delhi in October, 1961;

(a) if so, whether Government took note of the main problems facing the consumers as sounded at the Seminar;

(c) what were the main problems thus sounded; and

(d) what decisions, if any, Government have taken to solve these problems?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The recommendations made by the Seminar held by the Consumers' Association of India have been received by Government only very recently and are under consideration.

Claims of Pensions, etc. of Displaced Persons

1379. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of claims of pensions, provident fund, pay and leave salary from displaced person from West Pakistan settled so far;

(b) the number of cases pending in each of the above categories; and

(c) the time by which they will be settled finally?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The required information is given below:—

Nature of claims	Total No. of claims referred to the Govt. of Pakistan	Total No. of claims settled by Pakistan	Balance on 31-10-1961
Pension . .	3676	2076	1600
Provident fund .	7246	5366	1880
Pay and leave salary . .	8886	4676	4210
TOTAL .	19808	12118	7690

(c) The claims can be settled only after verification by the Pakistan Government. No time limit can therefore be fixed for their verification. We are however, constantly pursuing the matter.

Exports to China

1380. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the trade negotiation of Nepal with China; and

(b) if so, what will be the repercussion on India's export to China?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Labour Relations in Iron and Steel Industry

1381. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 709 on the 19th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision regarding taking over the industrial relations in iron and steel industry in the Central sphere; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision arrived at?

The Deputy Minister of Labour and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Industries to be set up with Italian Help

1382. **Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 525 on the 16th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether an Italian firm Montecatini of Milan, has since approached the Government of India to set up industries in India; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Government have recently received an application from a Indian firm for setting up a unit in India for the manufacture of Polypropelene in collaboration with Messrs. Montecatini of Milan. The scheme is under consideration of Government.

Recently the Managing Director of Montecatini was in India and discussed general proposals for setting up of industries for which Montecatini have the technical knowhow, in collaboration with Indian parties. No definite proposals, however, have yet been received by Government.

Textile Exports

1383. **Shri Agadi:**
Shri Siddananjappa:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has accepted temporarily to hold-down cotton textile exports from low cost producing countries as desired by the European Common Market;

(b) if so, whether any subsidy or guarantee is given to Indian textile manufacturers; and

(c) whether any time-limit has been fixed for this?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (c). European Economic Community have not asked low-cost produing countries to restrict their exports.

A conference of the principal cotton textile producing, exporting and importing countries took place, however, in Geneva in July 1961, under the auspices of the GATT. The short-term arrangements, valid for a year beginning 1st October, 1961, accepted at this conference envisage the application of voluntary restraints on exports by a participating country on an agreed basis upon request by another. India has not been approached for such restraints in terms of the Geneva Agreement by any participating country.

Production of Film on Punjab, Lahaul, etc.

1384. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8 on the 7th August, 1961 and state the progress made in the production of films on Punjab, Lahaul, Spiti, Kulu and Kangra Valley?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): Further shooting of the film on "The Punjab" could not be resumed in October, 1961, but it is tentatively proposed to resume it at the end of December, 1961.

Two colour films on "Kangra and Kulu Valley" have already been completed; one for standard screen under the title "Kangra and Kulu Valley" and the other in Cinemascope for wide screen under the title "The Valley of Gods". No separate films are being produced on Lahaul and Spiti. There is, however, a reference to two places in the commentary of the films "Kangra and Kulu Valley" and "The Valley of Gods".

Amenities in Government Servants' Colonies

1385. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Works Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Committee of the government servants' colonies invited him to visit some of their colonies;

(b) if so, whether a number of complaints were made by the Committee regarding want of civil amenities in these colonies;

(c) if so, what were their main complaints; and

(d) what action has been taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda). (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 50].

F.A.C.T., Alwaye

1386. Shri Kodiyan: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in implementing the expansion programme of the F.A.C.T. at Alwaye;

(b) whether production has increased as a result of this; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) The First Stage expansion Programme was completed towards the end of 1960. Commercial production commenced from early 1961.

(b) Yes.

(c) Installed capacity has increased by 100% in terms of Nitrogen but the actual production so far has been limited by restricted power supply. The actual production from January to October, 1961 compares as follows with the production during the same period of the previous year (i.e. before the expansion):—

Product	(Production from January to October in metric tons	
	1960	1961
Ammonium Sulphate	34,725	42,837
Ammonium Phosphate . . .	..	11,172
Ammonium Chloride	5,150	6,139

Conference on Safety in Mines

1387. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) how many of the recommendations made by the Conference on Safety in Mines have been accepted by Government; and

(b) how many are still not accepted or are under consideration?

The Deputy Minister of Labour and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). All the recommendations, except one have been accepted.

Machine Tool Industry

1388. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pace of development of machine tool industry in the country is handicapped on account of the non-availability of good quality pig iron;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Representations were made some time ago by certain firms about the delay in delivery of pig iron and also about the wrong grade of pig iron supplied to them. Government are doing their best to assist the industry in overcoming these difficulties. The effect on overall production in the field of machine tools cannot be assessed at this stage.

Production of Detergents

1389. { **Shri P. C Borooah:**
Shri D. C Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the fact that British Institute of Tropical Products has recently conducted a research and found that sugar can be used for production of detergents which are sometimes better in quality than those produced from Petroleum;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce such a system of production of detergents in India, thus utilising surplus sugar and saving foreign exchange which is now spent on imports of this item; and

(c) if so, what is the Government's scheme?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Government are aware of the researches conducted both in U.S.A. and U.K. which reveal that detergents can be satisfactorily produced from sugar. However, the matter is till in an experimental stage and no one has yet gone into commercial production due to high costs of production and process problems. The Government of India is watching the developments in this field with great interest and proposes to explore the possibilities of pressing surplus sugar into the manufacture of detergents and other chemicals in this country.

दावेदारों को भुगतान

१३९०. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विस्थापित दावेदारों में से अब तक कितनों का भगतान हो गया है ;

(ख) कुल मिला कर कितनी राशि उन्हें दी गई है ; और

(ग) क्या कुछ दावेदारों का निर्णय होना अभी शेष है ?

पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) और (ख). सितम्बर, १९६१ के अन्त तक ४.९७ लाख दावेदारों को १६०.९१ करोड़ रुपये प्रतिकर के रूप में दिये जा चुके हैं ।

(ग) ३०–९–६१ को केवल ६,००० मामले शेष थे ।

Newsprint Control Order

1391. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Language Newspapers Association has demanded amendment to the Newsprint Control Order; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Price of Jute in Tripura

1392. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that at present the Jute is being sold at the rate of Rs. 18, Rs. 20 and Rs. 22

per maund in Tripura for which the Jute-growers are facing serious loss;

(b) whether it is a fact that West Bengal Government have fixed the minimum price of Jute in West Bengal at the rate of Rs. 40 per maund; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to fix the minimum price of Jute in Tripura at the rate of Rs. 40 per maund?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) The price of Tripura jute at Agartala was Rs. 23 per maund on the 17th November, 1961.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Government-built Properties

1393. Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 10 per cent rebate on land cost was allowed to allottees of Government-built properties;

(b) whether it is a fact that this rebate was stopped with effect from May, 1960;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is a fact that this rebate was allowed to claimants whose compensation applications were finalised before May, 1960 and to non-claimants who paid the initial instalment of 20 per cent before that month; and

(e) if so, why it is being denied to claimants who filed their compensation applications in 1954 but whose applications could not be finalised before May, 1960 by Rehabilitation authorities for no fault of theirs?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Rural Evacuee Land in Delhi

1394. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the rural evacuee land in Delhi territory allotted to the Displaced Persons has been declared as urban after the lapse of about a decade;

(b) whether such allotments have been cancelled with retrospective effect; and

(c) if so, what has been done to compensate the allottees affected adversely by this step?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Some areas in Delhi were declared urban in 1958-59.

(b) and (c). In Delhi, allotments were made to the displaced persons on temporary basis which were in the nature of leases. At the time of the disposal of these lands, the lessees who were in their occupation could get them transferred to them against their land claims or on payment of the reserve price. Where, however, the occupants did not agree to this arrangement, the leases were cancelled. Some of such persons having claims verified for agricultural land have been provided with alternative allotments in the rural areas. The remaining persons are permitted to utilise their claims for purchase of Pool properties.

Tenements for D. Ps. in Delhi

1395. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) how many tenements built and given by the Ministry of Rehabilitation to displaced persons in Delhi so far were allotted after charging the full price in advance and how many were given on instalment basis and how many were auctioned to the highest bidder; and

(b) how many allottees have been dispossessed of the tenements originally allotted to them for failure to pay the first instalment in time?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The number of tenements built in Delhi is nearly 38000. Of them many thousands have been sold on the payment of full price and equally a large number on instalment basis under the Compensation Scheme. If information is required about any particular colony, an effort will be made to collect the same.

Shops for D.Ps. in Delhi

1396. **Shri Balraj Madhok:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money invested in the construction of tenements and shops for displaced persons in Delhi so far;

(b) the total amount recovered from the displaced allottees of such tenements and shops towards their price;

(c) whether any amount has been written off as unrecoverable; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Approximately Rs. 20 Crores.

(b) Upto August, 1961—Rs. 13·27 Crores.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Staff of Rehabilitation Ministry

1397. **Shri Balraj Madhok:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total strength of the staff of the Ministry of Rehabilitation in April, 1957, April, 1958, April, 1959, April, 1960 and April, 1961 respectively, category-wise;

(b) how much staff was retrenched in these years, year-wise and category-wise;

(c) how many of the retrenched employees have been given alternative jobs in other Departments of the Government of India;

(d) whether the seniority and pay of these retrenched re-employed employees has been maintained; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Japanese Motion Picture "The Life of Buddha"

1398. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that an Indian representative along with the representatives of five other nations met the Japanese Foreign Minister and protested against the screening of the Japanese motion picture "The Life of Buddha" as sacrilegious?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Yes, Sir. Our Ambassador in Japan together with the Ambassadors of Burma, Ceylon, Laos and Thailand and the Charge d'Affaires of the Pakistan Embassy called on the Japanese Foreign Minister on the 25th October 1961, and jointly protested against the objectionable features of the film "SHAKYA". Suitable action will be considered when permission for the exhibition of this film in India is sought in case it still continues to retain its objectionable features.

Radio-active Fall-out

1399. **Shri Ramesh Prasad Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government think it necessary to popularise scientific knowledge regarding radio-active fall-outs after the recent explosions to educate public opinion; and

(b) for what possible length of time the danger from radio-active fall-outs can continue for this country?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes; the data on radioactive fall-out collected by the Department of Atomic Energy is widely circulated and published in scientific journals in the country such as the Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research, Indian Journal of Medical Sciences, the Indian Journal of Meteorology and Geophysics. It is proposed to give wider publicity to the scientific facts about fall-out.

(b) The high level of radio-active fall-out, as a result of the recent test explosions, is likely to persist for at least one year or more, after which the level will go down, although certain types of radio-activity may continue for several decades. The present levels of radio-activity do *not* present a danger to the public health.

Mangla Dam

1400. { **Shri Kalika Singh:**
Shri **Hem Raj:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indus Commission visited Mangla Dam site in the second week of November last;

(b) the particular purpose of the visit;

(c) whether the Mangla Dam and s connected works on the river Jhelum in occupied Kashmir area are in any way covered by the terms of the Indus Water Basin Treaty; and

(d) whether the Indus Commission is competent to approve the construction works connected with Mangla Dam?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The purpose of the joint inspection was to ascertain facts connected with the works inspected by the Permanent Indus Commission.

(c) and (d). All works on the rivers within the Indus basin can be inspected by the Commission. That does not, however, mean that the Commission has anything to do with the approval or any other matter relating to such works.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons from Jammu and Kashmir

1401. **Shri Balraj Madhok:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that applications have been invited from displaced persons of Pakistan-occupied parts of Jammu and Kashmir State living in Delhi for allotment of flats to them in different rehabilitation colonies;

(b) if so, how many applications have so far been received; and

(c) what action has been taken thereon?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). The migrants from the Pakistan-held areas of the State of Jammu and Kashmir have been accorded the same treatment in the matter of allotment of houses/flats/shops in Delhi as the displaced persons from West Pakistan. There was no question of inviting separate applications from them for allotment of flats in rehabilitation colonies.

Sub-soil Water in Delhi

1402. **Shri Balraj Madhok:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) how many tube-wells have been sunk in Delhi to meet the menace of rise in the level of sub-soil water;

(b) what are the localities in which such tube-wells have been sunk; and

(c) in view of the rising level of sub-soil water in the colonies across the Jamuna, what steps Government have taken to sink tube-wells there as well?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) 303 tube-wells.

(b) The localities are:

Turkman Gate, Ramlila Ground, Minto Road, Bela Road, Rouse Avenue, Mathura Road, Zoological Gardens, Ring Road, Lodi Road, Sewa Nagar, Man Nagar, Shan Nagar, Vinay Nagar, Race Course, Chanakyapuri, Medical Enclave, Akbar Road, India Gate, York Road, Hastings Road, Connaught Place, Curzon Road, Gole Market, Gole Post Office, Talkatora Garden, Reading Road.

(c) Government have not examined this problem in these colonies and no steps have been taken to deal with it there.

किदवई नगर नई दिल्ली में 'एच' टाइप क्वार्टर

१४०३. **श्री बलराज मधोक** : क्या **निर्माण, आवास और संभरण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि किदवई नगर में क्वार्टरों का पानी नाली द्वारा बाहर ले जाने का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है जिस के कारण "एच" टाइप क्वाटरों की सभी गलियां गन्दे पानी से अटी रहती हैं ; और

(ख) इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल कु० चन्दा) : (क) और (ख). बरसाती पानी के लिये पहले बनाई गई नालियां अपयाप्त थीं । जलोत्सारण (ड्रेनेज) व्यवस्था को पयोप्त बनाने का काम पूरा होने वाला है ।

Industries in Pondicherry

1404. **Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) how many industries are likely to be started or sanctioned in Pondicherry in 1961; and

(b) if so, the details of the industries and the capital involved?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 51].

Fertilizer Plant in Jammu and Kashmir State

1405. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1603 on the 19th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the scheme for setting up of a fertilizer plant based on lignite and gypsum in Jammu and Kashmir State has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Terminal Leave of Retrenched Employees

1406. **Shri M. B. Thakore:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2193 on the 21st December, 1960 regarding retrenchment in the Ministry of Rehabilitation and State:

(a) whether terminal leave was granted to the retrenched employees after they had applied for it;

(b) whether Government also granted terminal leave to certain employees who had not applied for such leave;

(c) whether any instances have come to the notice of Government where terminal leave was neither applied for by the employees retrenched nor Government asked them to apply for it;

(d) if so, whether terminal leave to such employees was granted after their retrenchment on being applied for by them after sometime; and

(e) if not, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Scales of Pay for Atomic Scientists

1407. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new scales of pay for atomic scientists have been fixed;

(b) if so, what are the scales; and

(c) how do these scales compare with scientists of corresponding grades in other fields?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, revised scales of pay for the scientific and technical staff employed in the Atomic Energy Establishment Trombay have since been fixed. The revised scales come into effect from 1st July, 1959.

(b) and (c). Two statements—one showing the existing and the revised scales of pay for the various scientific and technical posts in the Trombay Establishment as compared to the scales of pay for corresponding grades under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and in the Defence Science Service and the other showing special research scales in the Trombay Establishment—are laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 52].

Quarters for Class IV Staff in Andrews Ganj

1408. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply be pleased** to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2192 on the 23rd August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that water charges for the Andrews Ganj Class IV staff quarters have been fixed at a level higher than that fixed for such quarters of the same type in other colonies;

(b) if so, to what extent and why; and

(c) whether the arrears due to the occupants of the quarters in question on account of excess recoveries for conservancy charges have been refunded and if not, the reason therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes.

(b) The rate of water charges for class IV Quarters in the general pool in other Colonies is Rs. 1.80 nP. per quarter as against Rs. 2:50 nP. per quarter for quarters of the same type in Andrewsganj. In Andrewsganj, an *ad-hoc* flat rate was fixed by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi as water connection for this colony was taken from the Corporation Main and the quarters were not provided with individual meters.

(c) They have been refunded.

Hotel Janpath

1409. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that unwholesome food is served and the rooms maintained in a very deplorable condition in the Hotel Janpath;

(b) if so, the reasons for such conditions; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government to improve the conditions?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) No.

(b) and (c). The questions do not arise.

Export of Tea

1410. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing system of allotment of quotas to the tea estates for export of tea has recently been suspended;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) to what extent tea exports are expected to increase under the revised system?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In the present context, when greater emphasis is laid on exports in the interest of the country's economy any restriction on exports through the continuation of quota system is considered to be an anachronism. While the suspension of export quota system may not have any direct or immediate effect on exports which depend primarily on the forces of world supply and demand, it will facilitate the free flow of exports.

Production and Price of Tea

1411. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while the tea production in the first nine months of the current year has increased, the price level has been drifting downwards;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what will be the net effect of these two factors on the foreign exchange earnings this year as compared to the previous two years?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). Total production of tea in India during the first nine months of 1961 was 549:4 million lbs. compared to 487:3 million lbs. during the corresponding period of 1960. The average prices obtained by the South Indian teas sold at the Cochin auctions upto 14th November during the current year were higher compared to the prices during the corresponding period of last year. While the weekly average prices obtained by export teas (upto 8th August) and internal dust teas (upto 22nd August) at the Calcutta auctions during the current season were satisfactory, the prices started showing a downward trend thereafter compared to the prices obtained for the teas sold during the last season. The fall in auction prices of North Indian teas is mainly due to larger offerings due to higher production of tea in the current year.

(c) Total exports of tea from India upto the end of October 1961 amounted to 329:98 million lbs. valued at Rs. 92·38 crores as against 304·09 million lbs. valued at Rs. 85·31 crores and 347·19 million lbs. valued at Rs. 91·56 crores during the corresponding periods of 1960 and 1959 respectively. If the present trend in exports continues, it is expected that a total quantity of about 475 million lbs. of tea valued at about Rs. 126 crores will be exported during the current year as against 430 million lbs. valued at Rs. 121 crores and 472 million lbs. valued at Rs. 126 crores during 1960 and 1959 respectively.

Spinning Plant at Malegaon (Maharashtra)

1412. Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that applications for licensing of a spinning plant at Malegaon District, Nasik, Maharashtra State are pending with Government;

(b) if so, what are the parties who have approached;

(c) what is the yearly requirement of yarn of different counts at Malegoan for the powerlooms including those unauthorised and the handlooms;

(d) whether it is a fact that the part of Nasik district in which Malegaon is located is a cotton growing area; and

(e) what time will Government take to license the spinning plant?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Shri Chandulal Virchand for Nasik and Shri Haji A. B. Hakeem and M/s Bharat Commerce Industries for Malegaon.

(c) No estimate of yarn requirements of unauthorised powerlooms is available. Yarn requirements of authorised powerlooms and handlooms range from 3 to 4 million lbs.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Decision regarding licensing of spindles for new units in the State of Maharashtra is likely to be taken shortly.

State Trading Corporation

1413. Shri Anirudh Sinha: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of officers employed by the State Trading Corporation drawing salary of Rs. 500/- and above per month;

(b) how many of them have been taken from the various Ministries of the Central Government and how many of them have been appointed direct;

(c) what was the special knowledge of business of the officers concerned for which they have been taken on the staff of the State Trading Corporation; and

(d) how many of the officers are from superannuated staff of the Central Government and the special qualification for which they have been taken by the State Trading Corporation?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) 117 officers

(b) On deputation from Government Departments .	47
Superannuated from Central Government	8
On deputation from private sources	1
Direct	61
TOTAL . .	117

(c) and (d). The officers were selected because they fulfilled the qualifications laid down by the Corporation in regard to administrative, commercial and audit and accounts experience.

Supply of Liveries to C.P.W.D. Staff

1414. Shri Amjad Ali: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers employed in the regular and work-charged establishments of the Central Public Works Department in New Delhi/Delhi as on the 31st October, 1961;

(b) whether it is a fact that they are supplied livery from Government;

(c) if so, the nature and the method of supplying such liveries;

(d) whether his attention was drawn to the fact that there has been inordinate delay in supplying liveries to the workers;

(e) whether there is a proposal to establish a central organisation in the Capital like the Central Stores Division to supply liveries to the workers on the production of their identity cards in order to avoid inordinate and unnecessary delay; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda):

Category	No. of workers
(a) (i) *Work-Charged staff brought to regular establishment (Class IV employees)*. . .	1401
(ii) *Work-Charged staff* . .	The information is not readily available.

(b) (i) Work-Charged staff transferred to regular Establishment. Yes, as per orders applicable to other regular employees.

(ii) Work-Charged staff. Yes to the extent indicated in the statement laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 53]

(c) The required information is given in the Statement laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 53].

(d) Yes.

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise.

Scheduled Castes Section Officers (Civil) in C.P.W.D.

1415. Shri Amjad Ali: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which Scheduled Castes Section Officers (Civil) in C.P.W.D. are given the selection grade posts in the scale of 335—15—485;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes Section Officers (Civil) who have already been given the Selection Grade in the above mentioned scale; and

(c) the number of Scheduled Castes Section Officers (Civil) who are going to be given the Selection Grade in the year 1961-62?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (c). A Selection grade for Section offers (Civil) in the C.P.W.D. was created in the scale of Rs. 335-15-485 in April, 1961. Promotions to this grade from the Section officers in the ordinary grade (Scale of pay Rs. 180-10-290-15-380) are to be made in accordance with the Recruitment Rules framed in September, 1961, a copy of which is laid on the Table [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 54]. Selection of officers for promotion to the Selection grade has not yet been made. There is no special reservation for officers of the Scheduled Castes in respect of posts to be filled by promotion.

Work-charged Staff

1416. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply had issued orders that the work-charged staff which are required for work of a permanent nature may be regularised;

(b) if so, the number of work-charged employees who have been made regular;

(c) whether it is also a fact that work-charged staff does not come under the Contributory Health Scheme; and

(d) if so, why this discrimination?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). Orders regarding creation of 3839 *permanent posts on the work-charged establishment* of the Central Public Works Department with effect from the 1st April, 1958 were issued on the 12th August, 1959. After scrutiny of service records, 2965 employees have so far been recommended *for confirmation.*

The question of creation of further permanent posts in the workcharged establishment is also under consideration.

(c) yes.

(d) The question of extension of Contributory Health Service Scheme to workcharged staff in Delhi is under consideration.

Loans to Refugees

1417. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that urban loans of less than Rs. 400/- given to non-claimant refugees in many of the States have been condoned;

(b) whether such loans have not so far been condoned in the case of refugees living in Union territories; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to remove this anomaly?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes, but the limit is Rs. 300 and not Rs. 400.

(b) The orders for the remission of small urban loans are equally applicable to the Union territories.

(c) Does not arise.

Purchase of Jeeps

1419. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any quotas were allowed for Orissa Textile Mills, Chowduar, the Kalinga Tubes and the Kalinga Industries Ltd., Orissa in respect of purchase of jeeps in 1960-61 and 1961-62; and

(b) if so, the number of quotas allotted respectively?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir. There is no control over the distribution and sale of jeep vehicles. The manufacturers sell the vehicles to their distributors depending on their outstanding orders from month to month who in turn arrange distribution in their respective trading territories according to demand and availability. There is no question of any quota being fixed or allowed for any customer whether an individual, a company or a Government Department.

(b) Does not arise.

Import Trade Control Organisation

1420. Shri Barman: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pay scales of Controllers and Assistant Controllers in the Import Trade Control Organisation have been fixed as recommended by the Pay Commission;

(b) whether it is a fact that there has been a cut in the city compensatory allowance and compulsory deduction against Provident Fund account after the Pay Commission's Report; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, how long it will take to finalise the pay scales of these two grades?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes, these have been fixed taking into consideration the recommendations of the Pay Commission and the notification is under issue.

(b) After the Pay Commission's Report there has been a cut in the City Compensatory allowance in respect of Controllers and Assistant Controllers in Bombay and Calcutta only. There has also been a compulsory deduction towards General Provident Fund Account in respect of all Government Servants.

(c) Does not arise.

Import Trade Control Organisation

1421. Shri Barman: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Controllers and Assistant Controllers in the Import Trade Control Organisation;

(b) how many of them belong to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes; and

(c) how many of them have been confirmed in permanent vacancies during the last five years?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (c). A statement showing the required information is given below:

Name of grade	Total No. of officers in the grade	No. of officers in the grade belonging to		No. of officers in Col.3 and 4 who have been confirmed	Remarks
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes		
Controller	42	2			The officers will be considered for confirmation in their turn.
Assistant Controller	116	18	1		

Corruption Cases in C.P.W.D.

1422. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of misappropriation and embezzlement have been registered against officers of the C.P.W.D. during the last two years;

(b) the nature of the cases giving details thereof; and

(c) what action has been taken against the defaulting officers so far?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and a statement will be placed on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Refund of Water charges in Jaipur House Quarters

1423. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that C.P.W.D. authorities charged Rs. 43.50 nP. per quarter as water rent from Class II and Class III employees living in Jaipur House quarters for a period of 28 days from 27th September, 1958 to 23rd October, 1958;

(b) whether it is also a fact that representation has been made by Jaipur House allottees against this exorbitant water charge; and

(c) if so, whether Government have tried to enquire into the matter and what have they done to refund the excess charge?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) No. The bill for water charges for October 1958 included arrears for the previous 12 months. As such, the bill for October 1958 amounting to Rs. 43:50 nP. was not on account of consumption of water during the 28 days alone.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes. The water meter was out of order and it was repaired in October, 1958. The consumption recorded in that month was taken by the New Delhi Municipal Committee as the basis for charging for the previous 12 months, and this was somewhat high. The New Delhi Municipal Committee have since agreed to reduce the charges for this period and refund is being allowed to the allottees.

मलाया ग्रौर सिंगापुर को निर्यात

१४२४. श्री ग्रनिरुद्ध सिंह : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह बात सच है कि सिंगापुर तथा मलाया के साथ हमारे देश कानिर्यात व्यापार गिरता जा रहा है ; ग्रौर

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग उपमंत्री (श्री सतीश चन्द्र) : (क) और (ख). भारत से मलाया और सिंगापुर को १९५४ से किये गये निर्यात के आंकड़े निम्न प्रकार हैं:—

मलाया संघ को निर्यात

	(लाख रु० में)
१९५६	४,०५
१९५७	४,१४
१९५८	४,९०
१९५९	४,९०
१९६०	४,६७
जनवरी से अगस्त,, १९६१	५,४५

(जबकि १९६० की इसी अवधि के आंकड़े २८७ थे)

सिंगापुर को निर्यात

	(लाख रु० में)
१९५६	७,६६
१९५७	९,०८
१९५८	१०,४४
१९५९	७,६५
१९६०	६,९२
जनवरी से अगस्त, १९६१	५,९७

(जब कि १९६० की इसी अवधि के आंकडे ४४२ थे)

१९५७ और १९५८ म जो वृद्धि हो गई थी उसका कारण चीनी और नकली वस्त्रों का अधिक निर्यात किया जाना था। १९६० में हुई कमी का प्रमुख कारण इन वस्तुओं के निर्यात में कमी हो जाना था। तब से निर्यात बढ़ता जा रहा है।

Radio Stations in Andhra Pradesh

1425. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state the number of Radio Stations to be opened in Andhra Pradesh during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keshkar): No new full-fledged Radio Stations are being opened in Andhra Pradesh during the Third Five Year Plan but two new medium wave transmitters are being installed and the power of one existing transmitter is being raised. Of these two relay transmitters are being established at Visakhapatnam and Cuddapah for extension of broadcast coverage of the existing stations. The power of the existing medium-wave transmitter at Hyderabad is being increased. Two low power medium-wave transmitters would be installed at Hyderabad and Vijayawada for providing an alternate channel of light music for urban listeners.

Labour Relations Research Institute

1425-A. { **Shri N. M. Deb:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state what steps Government have taken to improve labour relations through Labour Relations Research Institute?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Aiding and promoting Research in the Labour field will be taken up by the Central Institute for Labour Research when it will be set up.

अखबारी कागज का दुरुपयोग

१४२५. ख { **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :

क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री २३ अगस्त, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २१२९ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कुछ वास्तविक उपभाक्ताओं ारा अखबारी कागज के दुरुपयोग के बारे

में जो जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही थी, क्या इस बीच वह पूरी हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ; और

(ग) इस विषय में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग उपमंत्री (श्री सतीश चन्द्र): (क) से (ग). तक कुछ वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं के बारे में जांच-पड़ताल पूरी हो गई है और उसकी रिपोर्ट पर विचार किया जा रहा है । कुछ अन्य उपभोक्ताओं के बारे में अब भी जांच हो रही है ।

Collection and Publication of Writings of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

1425-C. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 624 on the 10th August, 1961 and state the uptodate progress made in the collection and publication of speeches and writings of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): In addition to the material received from abroad earlier, a few more speeches (relating to 1938 and 1939) have now been included in the manuscript, which is being finalised. The biographical introduction is expected from the author by the end of this year.

Major Gagarin's visit to India

1425-D. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Cosmonaut Major Yuri Gagarin was invited by Government to pay a visit to India;

(b) the places visited by him;

(c) the important observations made by him while in India;

(d) whether scientists in the country met him with a view to having first-hand information as to his feelings while orbiting the earth?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Delhi, Lucknow, Bombay, Calcutta and Hyderabad.

(c) The information is available in the press statements made by him.

(d) No special meeting with scientists was arranged. His feelings while orbiting the earth were, however, mentioned by him in his press statements.

Dandakaranya Project

1425-E. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Orissa and Madhya Pradesh Governments have recently released thousands of acres of land in favour of the Dandakaranya Development Authority for reclamation and allotment to displaced persons from East Pakistan and landless Adivasis;

(b) if so, the exact amount of land released by each of the two Governments;

(c) how much of the total land released is for allotment to displaced persons from East Pakistan; and

(d) the details of arrangements made or proposed to be made for reclamation of this land?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). Upto July, 1961, about 1,55,158 acres of land had been released by the Governments of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh to the Dandakaranya Development Authority as shown below:—

Government of Orissa	*acres*
Umerkote Zone . .	20,593
Raigarh Zone . .	33,191
Malkangiri Zone . .	38,626
TOTAL . .	92,410

Government of Madhya Pradesh	
Paralkote Zone . . .	58,755
Pharasgaon Zone . . .	3,993
TOTAL . .	62,748

No land has been released after July 1961.

(c) 75% of land reclaimed is for allotment to displaced persons from camps in West Bengal.

(d) Lands in Pharasgaon and Umerkote have been reclaimed. Reclamation work is in progress in Raigarh and Paralkote and is expected to be completed before the next monsoon. The area released in Malkangiri is still being surveyed in preparation for reclamation operations later. All reclamation in Dandakaranya is being carried out departmentally, by means of machinery.

U.K. Joining European Common Market

1425-F. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Supakar:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has since been made regarding estimated loss of exports in case great Britain joins European Common Market; and

(b) whether any final reply has been received from U.K. in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). An assessment of the repercussions, adverse or otherwise, on our exports consequent on Britain joining the European Community can be made only when the precise terms of British memberships of the Community, which are currently under negotiation, are known.

Geneva Conference on Nuclear Test Ban

1425-G. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of the Geneva Conference on nuclear test ban; and

(b) whether the conference is meeting or is likely to meet to evolve an agreement between U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. in this regard?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The Conference on the Discontinuance of Nuclear Weapons Tests recessed on the 9th of September 1961. The Conference has now been resumed on the 28th of November, 1961. It is hoped that some agreement may be arrived at.

Indians in South Africa

1425-H. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 327 on the 10th August, 1961 and state the result of steps taken to negotiate with the Government of South Africa in regard to treatment of Indian nationals in South Africa?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The Government of the Republic of South Africa did not respond to the request made by the Government of India to enter into negotiations with the latter on the question of treatment of persons of Indian origin in South Africa. The Government of India accordingly raised this issue again in the current session of the General Assembly. The special Political Committee of the General Assembly has unanimously endorsed on the 25th November a further call to South Africa to negotiate with India and Pakistan.

Television for Education

1425-I. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the use of Television has been explored for purposes of education;

(b) how far it has been successful;

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to explore the use of documentary films for schools, particularly in the rural areas; and

(d) the result thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Television is being used at Delhi for both adult education and school education. The adult education programme is a weekly programme directed towards about 66 tele-clubs located in Delhi City and round about. For school education, lessons in Physics, Chemistry, English and Hindi are telecast for pupils of the Higher Secondary Standards for which TV sets have been installed in 144 schools and will be installed in the remaining schools after some time.

(b) The adult education programmes which have been broadcast for several months have been found to be useful and informative. As for the school broadcasts, it is too early to say how far they have been successful.

(c) The Films Division has produced a number of class-room films suitable for schools. The sale of prints of documentary films to educational institutions at concessional rates has also been arranged. Such films are also given on loan to certain educational institutions and the mobile cinema vans occasionally arrange exhibition of educational films. It is understood that there are libraries of educational films in some States.

(d) A full evaluation of the results of the use of films for schools has not been conducted but such films have generally been found useful.

D.Ps. Living in Mosques

1425-J. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any displaced families still living in mosques in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to rehabilitate such displaced families?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru)s (a) Yes, Sir.

(b)	(i) Families	99
	(ii) Unattached Persons	38

(c) The question of providing alternative accommodation to these displaced persons forms a part of the larger question of finding alternative accommodation for squatters in Delhi. The Cabinet has set up a Special Committee to deal with this matter.

Promotion of Exports

1425-K. { **Shri B. C. Mullick:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 360 on the 10th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have finally arrived at a decision regarding the question of reducing the number of organisations dealing with the promotion of exports; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). The matter is still under examination.

Atomic Power Plant in Rajasthan

1425-L.
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Damani:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a second atomic power plant is proposed to be set up to supply power to Rajasthan and three other States, under the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, where; and

(c) what action has so far been taken in this direction?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru). (a) to (c). The Planning Commission has authorised the Department of Atomic Energy to search for a site for the location of a nuclear power station in the general area of Delhi-Punjab-Rajasthan-Uttar Pradesh, though no decision to go ahead with such a station has yet been taken.

An Expert Committee under the chairmanship of Shri M. Hayath, Director (Technical), Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, has been appointed to select a suitable site for the purpose. The recommendation of the Committee are awaited.

Foreign Tea Estate Owners in India

1425-M. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that foreign tea estate owners are selling their interest in India; and

(b) whether Government have examined the reasons for this?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). 18 tea gardens in North India and 5 in South India have been transferred from non-Indian to Indian ownership since 1933. Of late such sales have shown a downward trend; in 1960, only four such gardens changed hands and in 1961 only one. Government have not considered it necessary to go into the reasons for these isolated transactions.

Dandakaranya Project

1425-N.
Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji: [illegible]
Shrimati Renuka Ray:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal for preparation of the Third Five Year Plan of Dandakaranya Project has been dropped for the time being;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) if answer to (a) above be in the negative, what progress has so far been made towards this end?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Dandakaranya Development Authority have been requested to formulate a Five Year Plan for Dandakaranya, expeditiously.

Ceylon Radio Programme

1425-O. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ceylon Radio Programme is very popular in the country;

(b) whether Indian goods advertisements are also displayed;

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange paid for these advertisements to the Ceylon Government during 1959 and 1960; and

(d) whether Government will take some steps to stop this?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) The Ceylon Radio programmes are said to be popular among juvenile listeners mainly and not so much among adult listerners, but no comprehensive and scientific survey has been held to indicates the extent of popularity.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The figures of remittances allowed for advertisements over Radio Ceylon are as follows:—

1959.	Rs. 2,48,519
1960.	Rs. 2,78,543

(d) Remittances are permitted in respect of advertisements for sale of Indian goods in foreign countries since this leads to promotion of exports. Remittances for advertisement of Indian goods for sale in India are not permitted.

Asstt. High Commissioner for Pakistan in Shillong

1425-P. { **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any report has been made regarding the objectionable activities of the Assistant High Commissioner for Pakistan in Shillong; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken on this report?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An interim report on the alleged objectionable actitivities of the Assistant High Commissioner for Pakistan in Shillong has been received by the Government of India from the Government of Assam. Further details are awaited.

M|s. Bharat Kala Kendra (P) Ltd.

1425-Q. Shri H. N. Sonule: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Silk Board has given permit to M|s. Bharat Kala Kendra (P) Limited to purchase raw silk for the manufacture of Silk Scarves and that the said firm instead of making scarves purchased these from Banaras firms and re-sold the raw silk;

(b) if so, whether such a practice is allowed; and

(c) on what basis such permits are given by the Silk Board?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A quantity of 4,266·20 lbs. and 1,058·46 lbs. of imported raw silk was released to M/s. Bharat Kala Kendra (Private) Ltd., New Delhi, in the years 1959 and 1960 respectively, under the 'Export Promotion Scheme'. The use or sale of imported silk allotted to the exporters under the Export Promotion Scheme is not restricted in any way or to any particular article, such as silk scarves.

(c) In the case of export of pure silk fabrics and ready-made garments of pure silk fabrics, imported silk is made available to the exporters to the extent of 66-2/3 per cent. whereas on mixed silk fabrics 25 per cent. of the computed F.O.B. value is allowed. The quantum of imported silk to be made available is calculated at the prices at which imported raw silk is supplied for internal consumption. The supply of silk is, however, made at reasonable prices under a formula decided by the Government of India from time to time.

Central Information Service

1425-R. Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons appeared in Grade II examination of Central

Information Service, conducted by U.P.S.C. from among the persons working in A.I.R. Publication Division and Press Information Bureau;

(b) how many of them were successful in written test; and

(c) how many of them were finally recommended by U.P.S.C.?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) 177.

(b) 46 candidates from amongst them were called by the U.P.S.C. for interview, on the basis of their performance in the written test.

(c) Ten.

Indian Military Attache at Cairo

1425-S.
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri P. C. **Borooah:**
Shri Agadi:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Sugandhi:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Military Attache in Cairo was manhandled in the Bazar recently; and

(b) if so, the details of the incident?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) On the night of 28th September, 1961, the Indian Military Attache went out with the Air Attache of another friendly Mission in the latter's car on some business related to his work. When they came out of a restaurant, the two noticed that their car was damaged by a military vehicle. Upon their reporting the matter to the police authorities, the occupants of the said military vehicle got angry and did further damage to the Attache's car and beat up the two officers.

The matter was subsequently reported to the U.A.R. Government who, in expressing their regrets over the incident, have undertaken to investigate it. The result of the investigation is awaited.

Nuclear Explosions by U.S.S.R.

1425-T.
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of nuclear tests explosions carried on by the Government of Russia since the Lok Sabha met last;

(b) the detailed information about the effects (fall-out) of these explosions on India, if any;

(c) the details of protests, if any, made by the Government of India to the Government of Russia in connection with these explosions;

(d) the details of replies, received, if any from the Government of Russia; and

(e) the nature of any other action taken by the Government of India in connection with these nuclear explosions?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No official information is available. American reports, however, estimate that the Soviet Union has carried out 50 test explosions since it commenced resumption of these tests on the 1st of September, 1961.

(b) Atmospheric tests result in increased radio-activty in the air, rain-water, soil, food-stuffs and in all environments. An increase in radio-activity has been observed in the air over the country. A few food samples collected at Bombay have also shown the presence of radio-activity from recent tests. Detailed investigations, with a view to estimating the actual increase in the radiation dose as a result of these tests, are in progress but it can be said with assurance that the dose is still much below the hazardous level.

(c) and (d). No protest was made by the Government of India to the Government of the U.S.S.R. India, had, however, made public protests against these test explosions. The Prime Minister also spoke about this during his recent visit to Moscow.

(e) India has taken a prominent part during the current session of the United Nations on the question of suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests and the obligation of States to refrain from their renewal. India and five other Member States sponsored a resolution which has been adopted by the General Assembly with an overwhelming majority. This resolution expressed deep concern and profound regret that test explosions had been resumed, earnestly urged the States concerned to refrain from further test explosions pending the conclusion of necessary internationally binding agreement in regard to tests, expressed confidence that the States concerned would reach agreement as soon as possible on the cessation of tests under appropriate international control and called upon the States concerned to engage themselves with urgency and speed in the necessary efforts to conclude such agreements expeditiously.

Misleading References about India in U.S. Reference Books

1425-U. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the erroneous references to Indian culture and even to a figure so celebrated as Rabindranath Tagore in important U.S. reference books like "The Readers' Companion of World Literature", "The Columbia Encyclopaedia", "The Pictorial History of Philosophy", by Dagobert D. Runes, etc.; and

(b) whether he will ask our Embassy at Washington to make a full report on the matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes. Some of the important reference books in U.S.A. contain erroneous references to Indian culture and Indian personages.

(b) Our Embassy in Washington has already made a report on the subject and corrective action, wherever possible, is being taken.

Arrest of Survey Officer

1425-V. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 515 on the 16th August, 1961 and state:

(a) the latest position of the investigations made in regard to the arrest of a survey officer of the Pakistan Government and his five assistants at Haribolapara, in the Sadar Thana area in Jalpaiguri; and

(b) the action taken in the matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru). (a) and (b). On 1st August, 1961, the Survey Officer and three of his Assistants were found guilty of illegal entry into India, by the Court at Jalpaiguri, and sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment each. The other two Assistants were similarly convicted on 3rd October, 1961 and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three weeks each. All the six persons left for Pakistan on 1st November, 1961, after serving their sentence.

The articles seized from them at the time of the arrest were restored, when the Survey personnel were released.

Dalmia Concerns

1425-W. {
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question

No. 1635 on 19th August, 1961 and state the progress since made by the Commission of Inquiry for Investigation into the affairs of Dalmia concerns?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): Subsequent to the announcement of the "Issues" on 9th August, 1961, a large number of petitions and written objections were received from the parties concerned and the Commission, after its public hearings on 21st to 23rd September, 1961, finalised the "Issues" after necessary modifications in the light of objections raised.

From 28th September 1961, the Commission, at its public hearings, commenced recording of evidence and has made considerable progress in the "Trial Stage" of the inquiry. The total number of old and fresh witnesses examined since 28th September, 1961 to 28th November, 1961 was 43; their depositions run into 500 pages. The Commission will examine further witnesses in its forthcoming sessions.

adian Chancery Building in Karachi

1425-X. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 723 on the 19th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Pakistan Government have paid compensation for the damage done to the Indian Chancery Building in Karachi as a result of stone throwing by demonstrators on the 25th February, 1961; and

(b) if so, the amount thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No, Sir. No actual payment has been made so far.

(b) Does not arise.

Forged Passports

1425-Y. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some persons were arrested in Delhi on the 20th October 1961 having forged passports; and

(b) if so, the details for the same?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). No person having a forged passport was arrested in Delhi on the 20th October, 1961.

Six persons who are alleged to have travelled on forged passports to the U.K. were, however, arrested on their arrival in Delhi between the 14th and 18th October, 1961.

State Trading Corporation

1425-Z. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any agency in Tripura which is functioning on behalf of the State Trading Corporation; and

(b) if not, whether there is any such proposal so that the State Trading Corporation can function in Tripura also?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no such proposal at present.

पाकिस्तान में जाली पासपोर्ट के साथ गिरफ्तार किये गये भारतीय

१४२५-कक. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पाकिस्तान में कितने भारतीय सिख जाली ासपोट लिये ए गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि वे टांगानिका में बने और आठ-आठ हजार रुपयों में बेचे

गये जाली पासपोर्ट द्वारा ब्रिटेन के लिये प्रस्थान करना चाहते थे ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) एसी रिपोर्ट है कि ३५ भारतीय सिक्खों का एक दल, तथा एक अन्य दल जिसमें १४ भारतीय सिक्ख थे, कराची में, क्रमशः २ नवम्बर तथा ११ नवम्बर, १९६१ को गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं ।

(ख) यह आरोप लगाया गया है कि ३२ ब्रिटिश पासपोर्ट पहले दल से प्राप्त हुए, जो यूनाइटेड किंगडम जाना चाहता था; और यह भी कि ये पासपोर्ट, ८००० रु० प्रति पासपोर्ट की कीमत पर तांगानिका और फिजी में जारी किये गये थे ।

Assam Tea Industry

1425-BB. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Assam Government have decided to stop sending teas to Calcutta and to consign the lots after auction at Pandu to Kandla for exports;

(b) if so, whether this decision has been taken by that Government on a proposal of the Central Government to abolish certain taxes so as to afford some concessions to the Assam Tea Industry; and

(c) what concessions have been offered to the industry on this demand of the Central Government?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) The Government of Assam have, on their own initiative, set up a Committee to consider the possibilities and implications of establishment of a Tea Auction Market in Assam. The Committee is collecting data for this purpose. The State Government are awaiting the recommendations of the Committee.

(b) and (c). **Do not arise.**

Birla Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Delhi

1425-CC. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some department (Khattas) are being run on contract basis in the Birla Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Co. Ltd., Delhi even though they are in the Mill premises;

(b) if so, how many and the number of persons working in these departments;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the bonus which was paid recently to these workers in contract basis departments was much less than bonus given to the other mills workers;

(d) whether it is also a fact that no dearness allowance is being paid to the labourers who are working in the contract basis departments; and

(e) what action Government propose to take in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) 17 persons in Loading, Unloading (Transportation) of cotton bales, Store's goods etc.; 22 persons in engraving of printing rollers; 6 persons in moulding.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes.

(e) The question whether contract labour should be treated as regular workmen of the company is already pending before the Industrial Tribunal, Delhi.

Servant Quarters in Kashmir House, New Delhi

1425-DD. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the servant quarters in the Kashmir House, New Delhi have not been white-washed and repairs carried out for the last five years;

(b) if so, when Government propose to remove the insanitary conditions there;

(c) whether there are only two bathrooms for about 60 quarters referred to in part (a) above, one for gents and the other for ladies; and

(d) if so, whether more bathrooms and lavatories are proposed to be provided for quarters and if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (d). There are 87 servants' quarters in the Kashmir House—31 with the Government of India and 56 under the charge of the Jammu and Kashmir Government. Nine out of 31 are being used as stores. Repairs, white-washing and colour-washing have been done every year to the quarters with the Government of India. For these 22 quarters, there are ten lavatories and eight baths, which are considered adequate. No complaint about insanitary conditions in the servants' quarters has been received by Government.

Heavy Industry in Jammu and Kashmir State

1425-EE. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation by the Jammu and Kashmir Government was made for the establishment of Heavy Industry in the State; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken by the Central Government?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Assam Tea

1425-FF. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study has been made of the fact that the double duty system on tea from the estates in Assam moving into West Bengal for shipment has adversely affected the freight market in view of the fact that the arrivals from Tea Gardens in Assam failed to come up to expectations; and

(b) if so, how far the freight market had been affected on this account during each of the past three years?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) While figures relating to arrival of Assam teas alone in Calcutta are not separately maintained by the Tea Board, the total arrivals of tea in Calcutta from the producing regions in North East India by rail, river and air during the period January—October, 1961 were 2·76 million chests compared to 2·31 million chests during the corresponding period of last year.

(b) The total arrivals of tea in Calcutta from the producing regions in North East India during the current year should not have any adverse effect on the freight market. On the contrary, the quantities of tea sold at the Calcutta auctions during the current year have been larger, and shipments of North East Indian tea have been higher by 26·76 million lbs. upto the end of October this year as compared to the corresponding period of last year. The ratio of arrivals of tea in Calcutta to production of tea in North East India during the period January—October 1961 was 55:22 per cent. compared to 52·95 per cent. and 65·21 per cent. during the corresponding periods of 1960 and 1959 respectively.

Training of Labour Welfare Officers

1425-GG. Shri Amjad Ali: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that there is acute shortage of Labour Welfare Officers in our country;

(b) if so, the remedial measures that have been taken by Government with regard to the setting up of Training Schools for Labour Welfare Officers in various parts of our country; and

(c) whether his Ministry would consider the proposal of establishing a Training School for Labour Welfare Officers in New Delhi with evening classes, for Government servants who want to be trained in labour field?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

P.M.'s appeal on Emotional Integration

1425-HH. **Shri Amjad Ali**: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state the number of Government Offices, where his appeal on 'emotional integration' wherein he had sought for the co-operation of all Government employees, was not circulated?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): All the Ministries and Departments of the Government of India were asked to ensure that the appeal reached every government servants under their administrative control. The Prime Minister also wrote to the Chief Ministers of all the States in this connection and requested them to take similar action. The appeal was translated into various regional languages for circulation among those government employees who know regional languages only. It was broadcast by the All-India Radio, and was printed in the newspapers. The appeal should, therefore, have reached all government offices and government servants.

Houses and Shops of Sindhi Refugees in Gondia

1425-II. **Shri Balraj Madhok**: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that improvised houses and shops of Sindhi refugees in Gondia are being demolished by Maharashtra Government without providing them with any alternative accommodation; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to give relief to the affected families?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Maharashtra Government and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Out of Turn Allotment in Ramkrishnapuram, New Delhi

1425-JJ. **Shri Balraj Madhok**: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) when do Government propose to begin allotment of quarters in 'Ramkrishnapuram' to Government employees;

(b) whether it is a fact that 50% of 'G' type quarters are going to be allotted 'out of turn';

(c) whether it is also a fact that this abnormally high percentage of 'out of turn' allotments has led to lot of hardship among those employees who have been long waiting for allotment and would be deprived of their right by high percentage of 'out of turn' allotment; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to revise its policy about 'out of turn' allotment and bring down the percentage to not more than 10% of the total?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Allotment of quarters in Ramkrishnapuram to the Government employees will be made as soon as these are handed over to the Directorate of Estates by the Central Public Works Department after the work on the provision of essential civic and sanitary services like filtered water supply, out-fall sewer and electricity is completed by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the New Delhi Municipal Committee. These are expected to be handed over for allotment early next year.

(b) to (d). Out of turn allotments are sanctioned on grounds of hardship or in the interest of public duty after careful consideration of the merits of each case. As the out-of-turn waiting list has become fairly long, it would be necessary to allot some of the 'G' type quarteres in Ramkrishnapuram to persons on the out of turn waiting list. The exact percentage of such quarters to be allotted to the persons on the out of turn waiting list has not yet been fixed.

Up-Grading of Computors' Posts in Government of India Printing Presses

1425-KK. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Heads of Government of India Printing Presses have been suggesting that in view of the technical nature of the work, a certain number of posts of Computors existing in the Computing branches of such presses be up-graded; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken on this suggestion?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda). (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Import Control Organisation

1425-LL. Shri Barman: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether recruitments of Assistant Controllers of Imports were not made through U.P.S.C. since 1956 and *ad-hoc* appointments had been made to that grade from time to time in the Import Trade Control Organisation;

(b) whether it is a fact that orders were passed in 1958 confirming 47 persons who had not been recruited through U.P.S.C. but appointed *ad-hoc* in a purely officiating capacity with effect from some retrospective date although U.P.S.C. recruits had been working in the organisation and had successfully completed their probationary period; and

(c) whether 19 persons appointed on officiating basis and neither recruited nor as yet approved by U.P.S.C. have been declared *en bloc* senior to U.P.S.C. recruits and are going to be confirmed against some other permanent vacancies?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (c). The Import and Export Trade Control Organisation came into existence during the War and appointments were made *ad hoc* mainly by promotion or by transfer of officers already in service in the other departments of the Government of India. Later recruitment to 75 per cent. of the posts of Assistant Controller started to be made through the Union Public Service Commission. The cases of persons who were already appointed upto 31st December, 1951 were referred to the Union Public Service Commission and they agreed to the retention of 47 of them in service. These 47 Assistant Controllers have been confirmed. Those recruited through U.P.S.C will also be confirmed in their turn. The 19 persons referred to in part (c) of the Question have been placed senior to the later direct recruits with the approval of the Commission.

Press Telegrams from West Pakistan

1425-MM. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether press telegrams to India are subject to censorship in West Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of Transmitters

1425-NN. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply, given to Starred Question No. 371 on the 11th August, 1961 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in completing arrangements for the setting up of 57 transmitters; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). *Selection of sites.*—Arrangements for the setting up of 56 transmitters (instead of 57) are in progress. New sites are required for 36 projects. Thirty sites have been finalised. Possession has been taken in 21 cases. Surveys for the rest are in progress.

Building construction.—New construction is required at 25 centres. Work is in progress at 17 of them. Arrangements are being made to take up work at other places.

Equipment.—The main transmitter and masts for about 37 projects are already available with All India Radio. Indents have been placed for procurement of the rest of the equipment.

Amphibious Cycle

1425-OO. Shri Sonavane: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an industrialist of Amritsar has invented a cycle which can ply on water as well as on road;

(b) if so, whether the Invention Promotion Board has been satisfied to subsidise the invention to be of commercial use; and

(c) the details of the invention with approximate cost of each cycle?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The inventor claims that the cycle can ply on smooth streams or ponds or lakes.

(b) The Inventions Promotion Board has not taken any decision so far in the matter.

(c) The "Water-Cycle" consists of two hollow tubes parallel to each other, six feet in length which will displace at least 2½ maunds of water, thus enabling the cycle to float. There are no wheels as are in the ordinary cycle. There is a propeller with at least 6" blades which will rotate on pedalling very fast pushing the water cycle at a reasonable speed. There are other usual parts found in ordinary cycles such as pedals, chain etc. There is a turning shaft which will be half below the water level and enable the man to turn the cycle either to right or left. The cost of the water cycle according to the inventor is Rs. 150 per machine.

12 hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Kanayalal Nanabhai Desai who passed away this morning at 7.00 A.M. at Surat, at the age of 75.

Shri Desai was a Member of the First Lok Sabha from Surat Constituency of Bomaby during the years 1952 to 1957. He was also a Member of the Constituent Assembly of India and the Provisional Parliament during the years 1946—1952.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure that the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

May I now request the House to stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow?

The Members then stood in silence for a minute.

12:00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Implementation of the Kerala Agrarian Relations Act

Shri Punnoose (Ambalapuza): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

> The failure to observe the directives of the Planning Commission in the implementation of the Kerala Agrarian Relations Act leading to large-scale eviction of tenants, widespread discontent, agitation, mass arrests and repression.

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mshra): May I place the statement, which is somewhat of a longish nature, on the Table and then add a few words?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri S. N. Mishra: I lay the Statement on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 55].

After the statement was prepared, we have received a telegraphic message from the State Government. The message says that steps have been taken with the utmost speed to implement the land legislation. Secondly, no case of actual unlawful eviction has been brought to the notice of the State Government. Thirdly, the State Government has reported that three writ petitions were filed before the Supreme Court and 534 before the Kerala High Court challenging the validity of the Act. You will have noticed from this morning's Delhi newspapers that probably judgment has been delivered in certain cases by the Supreme Court, striking down the Kerala Agrarian Relations Act in its application to ryotwari land in South Kanara.

Shri Punnoose *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: A statement has been laid on the Table. The hon. Member will kindly go through it first.

Shri Punnoose: I have not got a copy. I just want to ask one question.

In view of the fact that particular emphasis has been laid by the Planning Commission that a cadastral survey should be undertaken while implementing the Agrarian Relations Act, may I know whether it has been done in Kerala?

Shri S. N. Mishra: Steps are being taken in that direction.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvella): The Kerala Government has always refused it by saying that it will take a lot of time. I may inform the House that 40 per cent of the tenants of Kerala have no documents about their possession. So large numbers of peasants are facing the threat of eviction. The Planning Commission had even promised financial help to them to conduct such a survey.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has received a telegram saying that no evictions have taken place.

Shri Punnoose: No, Sir. No illegal evictions have taken place.

Mr. Speaker: Let us see.

Shri Punnoose: The fact is that many tenants are driven out of their land on the plea that they have no documents, and then they are treated as wage labourers.

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam): Certain evictions have taken place, but these evictions are from government lands of people who have unauthorisedly occupied them. These do not No eviction has taken place under the Act.

Mr. Speaker: It is not a matter for discussion. This is purely a State subject. All the same, in view of the fact that the Planning Commission had given some directives or suggestions, I wanted to see how far those directions were carried out or implemented by the State Government and what difficulties, if any, there were in this regard. The hon. Minister has gathered the information and placed a statement on the Table. In addition, he has given us the information he has received telegraphically. He has also referred to what has appeared in the newspapers today. The Planning Commission and the hon. Minister are very sympathetic. Therefore, if suggestions are made to him, he will consider them.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): The directives are not being implemented.

Mr. Speaker: If suggestions are made indicating how they are not being implemented or how they are being contravened, the hon. Minister will carry on further correspondence and see to it that they are implemented. He will do his best.

12.08 hrs.

INFORMATION *RE*: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE

Dr. Melkote (Raichur): I had given a Calling Attention Notice.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Only one can be answered on a day.

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed only one today. I shall see if it can be brought up tomorrow. I have not yet seen it.

12.08½ hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF HINDUSTAN CABLES, NAHAN FOUNDRY, PRAGA TOOLS CORPORATION, HEAVY ENGINEERING CORPORATION, NATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY COUNCIL, REVIEWS THEREON AND REPORTS OF INDIAN PRODUCTIVITY TEAMS

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:

(i) (a) Annual Report of the Hindustan Cables, Limited, Burdwan, for the year 1960-61 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) Review by the Government of the working of the above Company. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3405/61.]

(ii) (a) Annual Report of the Nahan, Foundry Limited, Nahan, for the year 1960-61 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) Review by the Government of the working of the above Company. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3406/61].

(iii) (a) Annual Report of the Praga Tools Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1960-61 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) Review by the Government of the working of the above Corporation. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3407/61].

(iv) (a) Annual Report of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1960-61 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) Review by the Government of the working of the above Corporation. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3408/61].

(v) Annual Report of the National Productivity Council for the year 1960-61. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3409/61].

(vi) Report of the Indian Productivity Team on Stores and Inventory Control in U.S.A., Japan and West Germany. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3411/61].

(vii) Report of the Indian Productivity Team on Supervisory and Operatives Training in Japan, U.S.A. and West Germany. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3410/61].

STATEMENT OF CASES WHERE LOWEST TENDERS WERE NOT ACCEPTED

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda); On behalf of Dr. B. Gopala Reddi, I beg to lay on the Table a statement of cases in which the lowest tenders had not been accepted by the India Store Department, London, and the India Supply Mission, Washington, during the half-year ending the 30th June, 1961. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3412/61].

12.9½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

NINETY-FIRST REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I beg to present the Ninety-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.9¾ hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

ONEHUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH REPORT

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I beg to present the Hundred and Forty-eighth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Commerce and Industry—Rubber Board (Reports and Accounts).

12.10 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

THIRTY-NINTH REPORT

Shri Chaturvedi (Etah): I beg to present the Thirty-ninth Report of the Public Accounts Committee (1961-62) on the Accounts of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1959-60.

12.10½ hrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. Speaker: (i) The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their Twenty-sixth Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following members for the periods indicated against each:—

(1) Rani Manjula Devi	7th August to 25th August, 1961 (Fourteenth Session).
(2) Shri Sarangadhara Sinha .	7th August to 1st September, 1961 (Fourteenth Session).
(3) Shri Laxmi Narayan Bhanj Deo .	21st August to 8th September, 1961 (Fourteenth Session).
(4) Shri B. Pocker	16th August to 8th September, 1961 (Fourteenth Session).

(5) Shri T.R. Neswi	7th August to 29th August, 1961 (Fourteenth Session.
(6) Shri Nemi Chandra Kasliwal	20th November to 8th December, 1961 (Fifteenth Session).
(7) Shri Kansari Halder	7th August to 8th September, 1961 (Fourteenth Session).
(8) Shri Dwarika Nath Tewari	7th August to 8th September, 1961 (Fourteenth Session).
(9) Shri U. Muthuramalinga Thevar	20th November to 8th December, 1961 (Fifteenth Session).
(10) Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri	20th November to 8th December, 1961 (Fifteenth Session).
(11) Shri V.N. Swami	14th August to 8th September, 1961 (Fourteenth Session).
(12) Her Highness Maharani Vijaya Raje Scindia of Gwalior.	20th November to 8th December 1961 (Fifteenth Session).
(13) Shri Narasingha Malla Deb	20th November to 5th December, 1961 (Fifteenth Session).
(14) Shri Kanhaiyalal Khadiwala	20th November to 8th December, 1961 (Fifteenth Session).

(ii) The absence of Shrimati Lalita Rajya Laxmi from the 7th March to the 5th May, 1961 (Thirteenth Session) was condoned.

I take it that the House agrees with the recommendations of the Committee.

Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: The members will be informed accordingly.

12.11½ hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: Supplementary Demands.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Before it is taken up, I would like to say that there is the discussion on railway accidents which was taken up last week and which has been carried over to this week. We do not find it in the Order Paper today or indicated for the Order Paper of tomorrow. We would like to know when it is going to be taken up. Otherwise, it may not be concluded at all. One and half hours have been taken up, and one more hour remains. We want the reply of the hon. Minister, because several comments have been made in the newspapers and we would like to know what the hon. Minister has to say on this.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Further, I want to submit that the Order Paper is being changed as they like. Yesterday we were sitting here till 6.30 P.M. We were not informed of the order in which the Bills would be taken up. Day before yesterday there was one order, and today there is another order. For example, the Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Bill was the second in the list of Bills the other day, but today I find it is completely removed from the list, and instead of that, the Visva-Bharati (Amendment) Bill and some others have been included. The Minister could not tell us yesterday at 6:30 P.M. I cannot understand why this change is going on.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I said the other day that the most essential and important Bills would be given priority. I made it perfectly clear when I announced about the remaining business. The House is to adjourn on the 8th. Within that time, those which are the most important Bills from the point of vew of the Government are to be taken up.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): They were saying they had no business. We were given to understand the Government had no business.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The point is not that. I suggested the other day that in future the Order Paper would be divided into two sections, one dealing with Questions and the rountine work, the other dealing with Bills for the whole week, in accordance with the statement made by the hon. Minister the previous week, so that hon. Members might be ready. But that does not mean that all hon. Members must be ready with all the work for the whole week irrespective of the order in which they will be taken up. They cannot be expected to carry everything with them. I except at least that whenever the hon. Minister wants to change the order, he must tell the hon. Members the previous evening. No doubt, advance notice is given of all the work going to take place during the coming week, but that does not mean they must be prepared with every one of them every day. Therefore, I would advise the hon. Minister to inform the House if he wants to change the order. The order that is in the Order Paper on the first day will continue and will be stuck to, unless there are reasons given to the House and the hon. Minister informs the House that a different order will be adopted in which case preference will certainly be given to the order that the Government wants to arrange in accordance with their convenience. So far as this matter is concerned, shall we have it tomorrow? Why should we leave it part-heard?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I was myself surprised when I did not find it there.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Even the Ministers are not consulted.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: You had set apart two hours for that. Some time has been taken up, some time remains. So, you can adjust it either tomorrow or at 5 o'clock, whatever time suits you. I am quite prepared.

Mr. Speaker: Tomorrow we shall have it sometime during the day, or, if it is not possible, at 5 o'clock.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Tomorrow it is foreign affairs debate.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It may be fixed at 5 o'clock.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: We may sit on Saturday.

Mr. Speaker: Again and again we cannot change. Possibly other hon. Members have fixed up their programme to go out. Let us not extend it by a day. We can sit tomorrow at 5 o'clock. We cannot do it today, as we are receiving the Argentine President.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Tomorrow it will have to be after 6 o'clock, since six hours have been allotted for foreign affairs.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: More time may be given to the discussion on railway accidents.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It can only be day after tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: I will fix up with the hon. Minister whether it can be taken up tomorrow or the day after. Anyway, the discussion on railway accidents will be completed.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It may be fixed for day after tomorrow, because I do not think we will be able to get even half a quorum, not to speak of a full quorum, after 6 till 7 or 8 P.M.

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12 18 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1961-62—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Genral) for 1961-62. Sardar Swaran Singh may continue his speech.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): I ventured to reply to certain points raised by my hon. friend Shri T. B. Vittal Rao when the House rose the other day. I will now make my submission on certain important points that had been raised.

12.18¼ hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The point was raised that nothing had been indicated about the change in the capital structure of Hindustan Steel. That, I think, is a legitimate point and requires an explanation. The House is, no doubt, aware that we have an expansion programme for the three steel plants, and that we are also proposing to establish another steel plant in the course of the Third Plan. It is necessary, therefore, in view of the additional expenditure involved, to alter the capital structure of Hindustan Steel. They will be shortly revising their capital structure, and this money which is now being asked for will be spent in purchasing the shares of Hindustan Steel in that altered capital structure.

Other points have been raised, if I may say so, not for the first time. These were discussed at the time of the Budget Demands this year. There is one aspect which I would like to explain to the House, that is about the estimates of the three steel plants. In April while the discussion on the Demands was going on, I gave certain figures by way of estimates of the three steel plants. I venture to submit that there is no alteration of these estimates except on very minor matters. The criticism that was levelled from the other side tried to make it appear that there had been a revision by a large amount. The correct explanation is that the figures that were given in April this year did not include the cost of three important parts of the steel plants, namely the fertiliser plant at Rourkela, the pipe plant at Rourkela and the coal washeries. These three items were not included in these estimates because the fertiliser plant, initially, was being constructed more or less on an agency basis, because ultimately we were thinking that it might be run by the Commerce and Industry Ministry. We have not taken a final decision, but as Hindustan Steel are incurring expenditure on establishing the fertiliser plant there, it must be included in the estimates as now presented. In fact, we have made an effort to place the entire picture before the House, so that there may not be any confusion on that score.

The same would apply to coal washeries. It is not customary for steel plants to have their own washeries, and we were thinking that the more appropriate party for this would be the National Coal Development Corporation, but Hindustan Steel, having started the construction of the coal washeries, we thought it was necessary they should complete them and also perhaps run them. Therefore, the cost of these three coal washeries, the cost of the fertiliser plant and also that of the pipe mill at Rourkela have to be included.

I have taken the House into confidence from time to time as to the good work that is being done at the pipe plant at Rourkela. They are producing pipe which we require for completing the pipe line which will bring crude from the Assam oil fields to the two public sector refineries at Gauhati and Barauni. I had also clearly mentioned at that time that the figure that I have at that time did not include escalations which are part of the contract. So, if these four things are added: escalations, cost of the fertiliser plant, cost of the pipe plant and cost of the coal washeries, the result would be the figure which has now been indicated in the memorandum. Therefore, there was no justification for Shri Bharucha to use strong language when he said that the steel plants were extravagant and they were revising every day the estimates and increasing it by crores and crores. He wanted to create the

[Sardar Swaran Singh]

impression as if there was a revision of the order of about Rs. 60 crores over the estimates. With the exception of the escalations which I had already mentioned, there is no revision after the discussion that took place in Parliament this year.

My hon. friend has got very peculiar ideas about the economics and has said that the Hindustan Steel would not be able to pay even interest.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): That is what the 33rd Report of the Estimates Committee says.

Sardar Swaran Singh: That is the difficulty with my friend. The Committee said something which related to a period several years ago and in 1961 he is bringing up something which related to four years ago. That is his Bible which he everytime recites. I have often attempted to see his viewpoint and tried to explain matters but he repeats the arguments and I am also compelled to repeat my arguments.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Give an assurance categorically that the loans that have been given will be repaid with interest. Then there will be no need for any explanation.

Sardar Swaran Singh: He does not want but the House wants to understand the picture which Shri Bharucha never tried to understand. It is a pity. He has taken a lot of interest in these debates but I had suggested to him some four years back that it would be good if he were able to spare sometime and pay a visit to the steel plants and try to understand the problem. He told me at that time something and it has always remained a very strange thing in my mind. He has said that he does not want to go there lest his criticism may be softened. He wants to continue his attitude of criticism without trying to understand. I am sorry I cannot handle an argument of that type.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I have seen the Tata Steel Plant thoroughly.

Sardar Swaran Singh. He has seen the Tata plant and all his inspiration is from the Tata Steel Plant. It was very curious when he said that steel could be purchased from abroad and that would be the cheapest. It is a queer argument which only the capacity of Shri Naushir Bharucha to present facts in a particular manner can sustain. We know it and we have discussed it quite often that our entire planning is directed towards producing the basis which might enable us to produce the basic requirements of industrial development in our country. Steel being basic for our industrial development, we must create capacity in the country so that we can make all the steel that is required for our expansion programme. To say that we can advance industrially by importing steel which at a particular moment may be a few dollars less per ton in the external market as compared to our internal production is a suggestion easy to make. But Shri Bharucha conveniently forgets that it involves colossal amounts by way of foreign exchange and that no country can ever progress industrially by purchasing steel from abroad...... (*Interruption*). I refuse to give way. The price in the international market is always fluctuating. There are marginal demands. Sometimes there may be a surplus for a shortwhile and they may be able to sell at rates which may appear to be cheaper at that time. Now it is well known that Japanese quotations and German quotations are always lower as compared to American quotations. Still America continues to produce all the steel it needs and its production today is the highest in the world, although their quotations in the international market are always higher as compared to Japan and West Germany. I understand that is the same with regard to the other countries. If for instance the type of economic considerations of a superficial character were advanced to such highly industrialised and developed country as the United Etates that they should close their steel mills and abandon their steel development programme because their cost of production of steel is higher than elsewhere, I need not repeat here the type of reply that would be given to that argument. The important thing to be noticed in this connection is that we save large amounts by way of foreign exchange when we produce steel in our country. Besides that there is a very sizable accrual to our national exchequer in one way or the other. For instance, each ton of steel produced, steel ingot produced here brings roughly about Rs. 45 by way of excise and it gives another about Rs. 80—100 per ton, depending upon the categories produced, to the steel equalisation fund. It will be improper to compare the sale prices of steel in the country with the prices at which we can import steel from other counrties. These are basic considerations which I am not mentioning for the first time. If all these things are conveniently forgotten and the same points are picked up a feeling is created as if there is something wrong in our approach to this problem. It is a very unfortunate approach to a very basic problem.

12·29 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE *in the Chair*]

I have presented before the House reports of the Hindustan Steel from time to time. Even on these low figures of production the results that are thrown up are not bad. If we look to the history of new steel plants in any part of the world, the capitalist or the socialist countries, the first years of the running of the steel plants in any part of the world do not result in any profits. In an economy like ours where the public sector steel plants are also charged for equalisation fund the same amount payable by the older steel plants, the picture could be much worse and it is a matter of some gratification that the balance sheets of Hindustan Steel even during the earlier years when they first came were not so bad. It is to be remembered that the price payable to them is the same as is payable to the older steel mills who have got the advantage of lower investments on the capital side and also depreciations they have already earned. We cannot, however, forget that what we lose in the Hindustan Steel balance sheet on account of charging a lower retention price is a gain that accrues to us in the other pocket, namely, the national exchequer in the form of excise duty and accruals to the equalisation fund.

We should always keep that picture in mind and not try to confuse the issue by raising very narrow points. We should, therefore, understand the picture that I have attempted to place before the House.

The point has been raised that the cost of producing steel is not given. I would like to repeat what I have often said that no industrial undertaking in any part of the world in the public sector or in the private sector ever discloses its cost of production. What it discloses is the balance sheet, *i.e.*, the total expenditure, the total cost, the eanrings and the like. From that, deductions can be made about the cost of production and the like. The cost of production of any product in any part of the world is not disclosed and we should not disclosed it.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Tatas are disclosing it to the Tariff Commission.

Sardar Swaran Singh: They are not disclosing the cost of production. What is disclosed to the Tariff Commission will become public property. You will know it when the Tariff Commission examines the public sector steel plants also. But my friend claims to know Tatas a little more than I do. I would ask him to go and study the balance-sheets, the Tariff Commission's report and the like. Then he will agree with me that what I am saying is correct. The cost of production in the sense that is given to the Tariff Commission is not the cost of production which he has been aiming at, because that consists of a

[Sardar Swaran Singh]

number of items. That is an easy way. You look at the balance sheets and see what are the outgoings and what are the credits and from that you can draw your own conclusion.

The cost of production as such is very difficult to determine, because that depends upon a variety of factors, the most important being the rule you adopt with regard to depreciation. Depreciation is not the normal income-tax rate of depreciation, which is notional, but the actual depreciation, whether it should be linear, what should be the principal, what should go to capital, etc. These are very complicated things and for presentation purposes a lot of items are assumed. But we should remember that they do not go to the root of the problem. The type of information he seeks about the cost of production is just not given by any industrial undertaking in India or abroad. So, it is better that I state that position clearly, so that there may be no repetition with regard to this aspect again and again. The financial picture will be placed before the country and the House from time to time as contained in the balance-sheets.

About production, it has been mentioned that it has been below the target. I would like to place the picture before the House about this aspect of production. I am happy to report that so far as Bhilai is concerned, their ingot production for October, 1961 was 72,225 tons. From April to October, the total ingot produced in Bhilai was 4,18,631 tons. It is an impressive figure. I am sorry I have ont got the figure for November; it takes some time before it comes in. 72,225 tons is roughly about 85 per cent of the capacity of 1 million tons, which you will appreciate is a very significant performance by the Bhilai Steel Plant.

The Durgapur Steel Plant produced in October 44,700 tons in terms of ingots. The comparison of this figure with the figure for Bhilai will not be correct, because at Durgapur only 2 blast furnaces have gone into production, whereas in Bhilai all the three blast furnaces have gone into production, This also is a very good proportion of the rated capacity of two blast furnaces. If we add to this the pig iron that they produced, the picture is quite good.

I am sorry I cannot say the same thing with regard to Rourkela, where the difficulties are still continuing. Even there, the production is picking up. The October production for Rourkela in terms of ingots was 32,522 tons. There also only 2 blast furnaces have gone into production.

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur): May I know why one blast furnace has been idle for so long?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Steps are being taken to commission the third blast furnace and I expect the third blast furnace to go into production in a matter of weeks now.

I have given these figures about production to dispel any fear that might be in the minds of any hon. Member in the House or any one in the country about the production in the three steel plants. I feel that the people connected with the construction and establishment of these plants deserve to be congratulated for finishing the construction work more or less according to the schedule. The production targets with regard to steel plants are not achieved at full rated capacity within months. It takes years before the new steel plants come up to the rated capacity. Even Tatas, with their experience, have not come up to the rated capacity with regard to the expanded portion of the plant which they completed several months ago, I think more than about 2 years ago.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: It is on account of coal supplies.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Coal has to come from the country; coal is what nature has provided. No argument can improve coal. I think other countries with inferior qualities of coal and inferior grades of iron ore and imported materials of various types, are producing steel at competitive prices. I have every reason to hope that our steel production programme will provide the base for industrial development and we will be able surely to produce steel at prices which compare favourably with prices in any part of the world.

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): Sir, I have only a few remarks to make. Hon. Members have raised some points regarding the lighthouses, about which I have been asked to say a few words on behalf of my colleague, Shri Raj Bahadur.

The criticism was that no progress has been made in regard to the manufacture of parts for lighthouse equipment. Lighthouse equipments are specialised products and they are manufactured only in few countries. In spite of their being specialised products, the Lighthouse Department has made quite successful efforts in producing some parts and other items for lighthouse equipment, and their efforts have succeeded in saving quite a large amount of foreig nexchange.

They are producing special equipment of 100 mm. and 500 mm. and when they begin to manufacture all the equipment, it will save Rs. 5 lakhs of foreign exchange.

Similarly, buoy bodies have been made and have been used successfully. About 100 items of spares which were formerly imported for the lighthouse are now being manufacetured in the departmental workshop at a cost of about Rs. 1 lakh a year. The tender for which order has been placed in Yugoslavia is a very specialised ship but the design etc. have been given by the lighthouse department after very thorough studies. With these few items which I have mentioned it can be seen that the lighthouse department has been making successful efforts in designing and producing spare parts and necessary other equipments. I am sure that these efforts will ultimately be successful in other aspects as well and we will be largely self-sufficient—of course, it is not necssary or even desirable that we should be wholly self-sufficient in such special equipments; it canont be possible, because the total demand is always very small.

Shri Tangamani also raised the question of purchase of Boeings. Even when he was speaking I interrupted him and said that he was confusing the Viscounts with the Boeings. But he ultimately came out with the argument that while we are short of aircraft in India—for example, Viscounts—what is the reason for us to go in for Boeings. Now, Sir, Boeings and Viscounts cannot be compared with each other. Viscounts cannot run across the Atlantic. When we have entered into international service which is an extremely competitive service, we have to have equipment which our competitors possess. I know that when we were running some services with Super Constellations on some routes all the traffic went to the better equipment like Comet and Boeings and we had to run those services of Super Constellations practically empty. So it is very necessary that if we continue our international service we must have the latest equipment, and two Boeings have been purchased in order to meet the requirement of the international serice run by the Air-India International.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): I was not objecting to the two Boeings being purchased. My point was that instead of buying two Boeings, if it was a question of having only enough money for buying two Boeings, we could have got one Beoing and one Viscount which, if not for the Air India Inernational, could have been used for the Indian Airlines. I also mentioned how one of the Viscounts met an accident in Colombo. A number of these planes are grounded. I did not want the hon. Minister to make a distinction between the Indian Airlines and the Air-India International.

[Shri Tangamani]

because this Ministry is dealing with both. My point was whether we have got enough Viscounts to cater to the demand whether on the international side or on the internal side. Viscounts go on international flights also, from Bombay to Colombo and other countries.

Shri Mohiuddin: The international service like Bombay to Colombo or Calcutta-Rangoon can hardly be compared with the international service from Bombay to Sydney or Bombay to New York. The minimum requirements for international service have to be met and they have been met for the time being—it may be that in future we may require more—by the purchase of these two Boeigns. As far as Viscounts are concerned, there was an accident and a Viscount has been grounded at Colombo. We are short of Viscounts. We have been trying to purchase Viscounts. But as far as the local services and the grounding of aircraft are concerned, a short notice question has been accepted and the Minister will make a statement tomorrow or day after about the present position of IAC aircrafts which are in use. Then the hon. Member will have an opportunity to make any observation that he wants.

There is no doubt that both the Corporations are under the Central Government and the requirements of one can be met from the service of the other. For example, an AII Super Constellation was running from Bombay to Delhi last fortnight and Super Constellations are still running between Bombay and Calcutta. Therefore, whenever necessary there is coordination and Co-operation between the two corporations. But the question of Viscounts being purchased from the loan which was negotiated by Air-India International from the foreign banks is, I think, not quite feasible. That is a definite transaction based on definite figures of the Air-India International on busines principles. These cannot be mixed up with the purchase of a Viscount for the domestic service. The Air-India International earns foreign exchange directly and these foreign banks are satisfied with that on the basis of its earnings they can give it a loan which will be served as far as payment of interest and repayment of instalment is concerned from its own earnings in foreign exchange. That is not the position as far as the local domestic services are concerned. I hope Sir, with these remarks my hon. friend will be satisfied.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): What is the rate of interest on this loan?

Shri Mohiuddin: I have not got the figures here. If the hon. Member wants it I can give that information.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan (Coimbaore): He raised that point when he spoke. Probably the hon. Minister did not hear.

Shri Mohiuddin: I do not remember. I am extremely sorry, but I will inform him of the rate of interest.

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): Sir, I would like to make a few remarks on Demand No. 60 relating to establishment of Institute of Applied Manpower Research. Certain questions were raised from the other side. The first question was as to why the Home Ministry has kept this subject. It was decided by the Planning Commission that the Ministry of Home Affairs should formulate the necessary proposals at an early date. Besides, Sir, the late Home Minister as well as the present Home Minister have been Chairman of the Plant Projects Committee, and therefore I think it is rightly gien to the Ministry of Home Affairs to co-ordinate the applied manpower research by forming an institute which is put here as "post Budget deelopment". Therefore, this Demand has come before the House.

Therefore, this Demand has come before the House.

The other question raised was as to why this was not done in the First and Second Plans. In the First and Second Plans, to begin with, we were very poor in our resources and, therefore, in the earlier Plans, even though this was necessary, this was not taken up.

Now after the two Plans we have gathered experience of the tempo of work and the increasing utilisation of man power is becoming more and more important as the acceleration of economic growth goes on steadily. I may also remind hon. Members that this finds a place in Chapter XI, paragraph 5 of the Third Five Year Plan; all the details are given there. It is a matter of supply and demand and surely an institute that coordinates with the help of representatives of various Ministries would be clearly able to see to the supply of trained personnel for the different activities that Government is undertaking.

Another question was asked as to why it should not be a statutory body. In this connection I would like to say that semi-autonomous bodies like this institute that is to be set up would have close links with the Government and be able to deal with the problems in an integrated way rather than a statutory organisation which would be a purely Government set up and may have some handicaps which it would be difficult to overcome. A question was asked as to who would be responsible for this Institute? The general council of the Institute would consist of fifty-four members and it would comprise of representatives of concerned Ministries, of State Governments, public and private sectors, management and labour, University Grants Commission, All India Medical Council, Institute of Engineers and so on. Its expenditure would be approximately Rs. 3,50,000 non-recurring and Rs. 5 lakhs per annum recurring. Fifty per cent of the recurring expenditure in the initial period of five years will be met by the Ford Foundation. In addition, the Ford Foundation would arrange at its own cost, experts and consultants whose services will be needed by the Institute in the early stages. A formal agreement with the Ford Foundation is not yet concluded, but we hope that this Institute will begin to function in the current financial year. We hope to start it by at least January 1962. I am not vaguely hoping it, I think it will function for the last three months of the current financial year. The rest of the expenditure the Central Government is undertaking to bear and the Expenditure Finance Committee has given its approval to this proposal.

There is only one more point which I wish to make in regard to the necessity for a statutory body. Such a body may perhaps be useful if there was large-scale work to be executed. Since that is not the scope of this Institute, it would only be gathering material and do research on manpower, I think it should remain a semi-autonomous body. I would therefore request the House to approve of this demand.

Shri Mohiuddin: The hon. Member wanted to know the rate of interest at which money has been borrowed for the purchagse of Boeings. The rate of interest is 5¾ per cent, per annum.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): The part of the loan provided by U. S. Export Import Bank will be repaid in 14 semi-annual instalments commencing from 1st October 1962 and that by 5 U.S. Commercial banks in 10 semi-annual instalments commencing from 1.11.62.

My hon. Colleagues have replied to the diffirent points that have been raised. I would take up only two points that have been left unanswered so far. The first is about the question of applicabllity of the Central enacments to Pondicherry. This point was raised by some hon. Mem-

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

bers. The position in this regard is that there has only been a *de facto* transfer, as the House knows, of the French establishments to India from 1st November 1954. The *de jure* transfer has still to take place. At present such enactments as are necessary are made applicable to Pondicherry by Government in terms of the provsions of the French Establishments (Application of Laws) Order of 1954. It is only after the *de jure* transfer is completed that the Central enactments will become applicable to that territory in the usual manner.

Shri Tangamani: We were told that the Law Ministry was studying this question as to how far some of these laws which have not been extended so far may be made applicable to Pondicherry. This is being mentioned for nearly 18 months.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Obviously they have not yet come to any conclusion. I shall pass this on to the hon. the Law Minister.

Then, Sir, a point was raised about merit scholarships. The Education Minister is here and he wants me to reply to it. Five hundred fresh scholarships are to be awarded annually and once an award is made it will be tenable till the completion of post-graduate course, subject to the candidates maintaining a first class in every university examination. These scholarships will be distributed among the various States and awards will be made strictly in order of merit. They have been distributed already. The scheme will be administered by the States themselves and it would, therefore, not be feasible to award the scholarships on the basis of an all-India competition. The Statewise allocation and selection is also necessary in order to enable all the States to benefit equally from the scheme. Otherwise there might be charges of discrimination. So, I think the arrangement that the States themselves should administer it is considered more feasible and more desirable.

12.57 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANATHA RAO *in the Chair*]

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Minister did not say anything about the Institute of Machine Tool Technology and Design—Demand No. 2—Industries. When we point out that the Ministers are not present, it is said that the Deputy Ministers would reply for them.

Mr. Chairman: Shall I put all the cut motions together?

Shri Tangamani: My cut motion No. 21 may be put separately.

Mr. Chairman: I shall now put cut motion No. 21. The question is:

> "That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,83,00,000 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: I shall put all the other cut motions together.

All the other cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

> "That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1962, in respect of the folowing demands entered in the second column thereof—
>
> Demand Nos. 2, 19-A, 34, 41, 60, 90, 132 and 137."

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions for Demands for Supplementary Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced* *below—Ed.*]

DEMAND NO. 2— INDUSTRIES

That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to drefray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 19 A—DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AREA

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 21,28,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962 in respect of 'Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area'."

DEMAND NO. 34—GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATES

'That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Grants-in-Aid to States'."

DEMAND NO. 41—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND NO. 60—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 90—LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHTSHIPS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 54,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Lighthouses and Lightships'."

DEMAND NO. 132—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,75,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel'."

DEMAND NO. 137—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,83,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport and Communications'."

13 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (No. 5) BILL*

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1961-62.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for

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*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dat-

[Mr. Chairman]

the services of the financial year, 1961-62."

The motion was adopted.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I introduce† the Bill. I beg to move:††

> "That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1961-62 be taken into consideration."

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

> "That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1961-62 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

> "That clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the long title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the long title were added to the Bill.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I move:

> "That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Chairman The question is:

> "That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

13.02 hrs.

INDIAN TARIFF (AMENDMENT) BILL

Mr. Chairman: The House will now take the consideration of the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill.

The Minister of Industries (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to move:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

As the House is fully familiar with this Bill, I would not like to take the time of the House excepting to say that this Bill mainly seeks to amend the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, in order to give effect to Government's decisions on certain recommendations of the Tariff Commission. Hon. Members will have observed from the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill that the Bll seeks to continue protection beyond the 31st December in the case of Calcium Carbide, Caustic Soda, electric Motors, Soda Ash and Titanium Dioxide. Copies of the Tariff Commission's report on the continuance of protection to all these industries and of Government's resolutions on these reports have already been laid on the Table of the House and notes on each of these industries have been circulated for the information of the Members of this House. The notes circulated to the Members contain a gist of the Tariff Commission's recommendations for the continuance of protection in each case. I shall, therefore, not take the time of the House by going into the details of the case for each industry but shall content myself by poining out the salient features of the industries covered by the Bill, as well as the work of the Tariff Commission.

As the House is, no doubt, aware, a permanent Tariff Commission has been set up under the Tariff Commission Act, 1951. The Act was brought into force with effect from the 21st January 1952, and the Commission started its work from that date and took the place of the former Tariff Board which had been functioning from November 1945.

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† ‡ Introduced and moved with the recommendation of the President.

I shall now first give the House a brief resume of the working of the Tariff Commission with particular reference to the protection to indigenous industries. The Commission's functions include, *inter alia,* (1) dealing with references from Government on matters relating to tariff protection generally; (2) keeping a careful watch over the progress of protected industries; and (3) dealing with references from Government on fixation of fair prices of commodities, whether protected or not. The Tariff Commission has been discharging its functions satisfactorily since its inception.

Under section 15 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951, the Commission has been maintaining a continuous watch over the progress made by the protected industries. In doing so, the Commission reviews the progress of the protected industries every quarter and also prepares an annual report each year, which are regularly submitted to Government. Before the expiry of an industry's term of protection, a fresh inquiry is held under section 11, read with section 13 of the Act, and the findings and recommendations of the Commission in regard to modification or continuance of protective duties are forwarded to Government. Apart from this inquiries into fixation or prices, selling system etc. are also undertaken as and when a specific reference is made to it by Government. Over and above this, there are many individual enquiries from time to time which are entrusted by Government to the Tariff Commission and the House is aware of the important recommendations made by the Tariff Commission last year as well as in the previous years.

At the time of the establishment of the Commission, there were as many as 43 industries enjoying protection. These industries were reviewed by the Commission and on the 1st January 1958 there were 37 industries in the protected categories. At present, there are only 24 industries enjoying protection. It shows the growth and march forward of the Indian industries: that despite the emergence of scores and scores of new industries. The number of industries which need protection should have actually fallen 43 to 24. It speaks of healthy development of industries under the scheme of protection that in the course of the last three years, protection could be withdrawn from as many as 13 new and old industries. We have made this a deliberate policy and we have informed the Tariff Commission and all the industries that protection will be given only where it is absolutely essential; otherwise, Indian ndustries must be competitive in character and must be in a position to stand on their own legs. Taking into account the consumer's interest and the conditions prevailing in the industres, in no case has the protective duty been enhanced durin gthe period under review. The main consderation which weighed with the Commission for discontinuance of protection was the development of the industries concerned and, to some extent, the restrictions on imports which are not likely to be relaxed in the near future, due to foreign exchange difficulties. It is common knowledge that because of the stringency of foreign exchange a sort of automatic or indirect protection has been extended not only to the protected industries but to the industrial structure as a whole. Therefore, unless and until the circumstances dictate protection is not being granted to any industry.

By far and large, the industries that have now been deprotected are capable of holding their own in competition with imported products. Here I may only point out that one hon. Member has drawn ourt attention, and also tabled an amendment, to deprotect titanium dioxide industry. I may only say that Kerala, in which this industry is functioning, is yet to

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be developed in a big way in the industrial sector. Therefore, it will not be very proper at this juncture to de-protect a basic industry of that State which today, fortunately or accidentally, has one unit which is functioning well, we hope to develop this industry more because there are deposits of ilmenite in the State of Kerala. So, we would still like to continue the protection of titanium dioxide. We are granting more licences for this industry in other parts of the country and until these different units come up, we have to give protection to existing unit. Therefore, we seek the permission of this House to continue protection to this industry.

As I mentioned before, at present there are only 24 industries which enjoy tariff protection. These include some of the important industries like aluminium, caustic soda and soda ash, electric motors, automobiles, power and distribution transformers, dyestuffs and non-ferrous metals. Among important industries from which protection has been withdrawn, mention may be made of artificial silk fabrics, automobile leaf springs, machine screws, wood screws and grinding wheels. The confidence of the country in the growth of our industries, particularly protected industries, is amply demonstrated by the rapid rise in the capacity of most of these industries during the past three years.

I have circulated a brochure on this and, therefore, I will not take the time of the House in giving details of the development that has taken place. Antimony, bicycles and certain types of textile machinery were the only protected industries, the capacities of which have not been expanded substantially, the reason being that their existing capacity is adequate to meet the domestic demand. Even in the case of some of these industries some further time of the House, I commend With these words, without taking any further time of the House, I commend the Bill for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Vellore): Mr. Chairman, basically, I welcome this Bill and my observations are with regard to certain variations to be effected while giving protection. Protection is to be given to all industries which could not stand in competition with imported products. The object of giving protection is only to give an incentive to the indigenous industry to pass over the initial teething trouble and stand on its own feet. If that protection is to be exploited by the industrialists to their own advantage, we have to put a stop to it.

Before making certain observations I only want to bring to your notice one small but important matter. When the Tariff Commission goes into the question whether protection should be given for a further period or should be stopped, it goes into several aspects of the working of the industry. I think in addition to its working, the Commission also goes into the question of cost structure and the overhead charges of a particular industry. My only point is that the brochure that has been supplied to us does not give us all the data for us to draw the attention of the House or of the hon. Minister to a particular aspect to give some thought to it. One thing that is missing is what the reaction of the Commission was when they had gone into the cost structure or the overhead charges. It is quite possible that on getting protection from the Government the industry might increase the overhead charges or other expenditure which could well be avoided. That expenditure will be added to the cost and the industrialists might possibly show some loss for which they are entitled to have some protection from the Government. I quite appreciate that. But I want to know whether they have gone into the cost structure and the overhead charges or not. They might have gone through it; but we do not have the proper data.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Without meaning to interrupt the hon. Member's speech, may I say that the brochure contains only a summary. I have laid the full report, as well as the detailed Government Resolution thereon, on the Table of the House. As the hon. Members know, over and above those reports there are the cost accountants' reports which indicate every aspect of what Shri Muniswamy has raised. If the hon. Member is interested in the details, he may kindly go through those reports.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: It was not circulated to us. It might have been laid on the Table of the House. I am sorry that I did not take enough trouble to go through it. But while appreciating the point which has been raised, namely, that those things are available and I have not gone through them, subject to what he says, my general observation is as regards the necessity for continuation of protection. I shall stop with the point about cost structure and all that.

From the report which he has given I am not able to understand whether protection should be given to one or two industries, for example, to the caustic soda industry. There has been a great deal of complaint against one of the factories. I am reading from their own report. It reads:

> "While technical caustic soda is said to conform to the I.S. specification, certain consumers complained about the high iron content in the rayon grade caustic soda manufactured during trial runs by Dhrangadhra Chemical works. The Company has admitted this fact and claims to have rectified the defects. It is now producing rayon grade caustic soda acceptable to the rayon industry."

The conclusion is all right. They have accepted the defect and they say that they have rectified the defect also. My point is this. In what way have they rectified the defect? Is it to the satisfaction of I.S. specifications or to the satisfaction of the consumers? It is quite possible that they may make a statement that it has been rectified whereas physically it is in existence or it is only in the records. I do not know that. The reason why I am saying this is that it does not give a good reading. Having accepted a certain defect in their produce to say that it has been rectified in what they are now producing, I take it is a false statement. It says here that it is now producing rayon grade caustic soda acceptable to the rayon industry. It may be acceptable to the industry but I do not know whether it will be acceptable to the consumers. They should not give any room for doubt when they are enjoying so much protection. These things have to be checked, in the absence of which instead of enhancing the percentage of protection they should give some sort of a punishment saying that they will reduce the protection consistent with the complaint that is made against the industry.

According to the report there are 18 units in the industry of which 11 seem to produce for sale and seven mainly for self-consumption. I take it that self-consumption means that it is for the industry itself and not for sale to the consumers. Out of 18 units, 11, that is, 50 per cent, produce for sale and the remaining 50 per cent for self-consumption. They need not have that much of protection as they are entitled to have for the whole, that is, for consumption as well as for sale. They can have it only to the extent that is produced for sale. For what is produced for self-consumption, that is, for the production of some articles essential for the country they can, of course, have it. But why should they have the maximum benefit out of it? That is the only point which I wish to make. I am not questioning the price and all that. That would take much time.

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As regards the electric motor industry, from the report I find that it does not seem to deserve any protection at all. I would be excused if I made certain observations to that effect. I find that there is also a similar complaint against the electric motor industry. It says here:

> "The quality of domestic products continues to be satisfactory. However, there were some complaints regarding bad quality of bearings, poor balancing of rotatting parts, etc. and manufacturers concerned have taken steps to rectify them. Indian Standards Institution has published three specifications for electric motors. Five large-scale and four small-scale units have obtained licences for the use of I.S.I. Certification Mark relating to IS: 325. However, on account of reluctance of manufacturers to adopt I.S.I. Certification Mark on the ground of high marking fees, the Institution has recently announced a revised schedule of marking fees on slab system and it is hoped that the other producers will now adopt the Certification Mark."

It looks as though they are not conforming to the specifications as required and that they could make certain modifications. These are things which they are manipulating with a view to see that these things are advantageous to them not knowing what impact it will have on the country.

As regards price policy, you will be pleased to see what the report says. It says:

> "A comparison of fair ex-works price of the indigenous product with the landed costs (without duty) of corresponding imported motors shows that (i) in the case of squirrel cage drip proof types, the fair ex-works price is lower than the landed cost and only in one case a disadvantage of 19:7 per cent. was observed;"

When we give protection, why wholesale protection is given instead of making certain modifications? This protection covers also the squirrel cage drip proof types. There is no need for protection to them because they can stand on their own feet. They need not have any protection from the Government. When we give protection it should not cover all the types. Partial protection may be given. From their own report I find that ex-works price is much lower than the landed cost. That means that they can stand on their own legs. Why should this also be covered by giving extension to it?

It looks as though this brochure pleads for the cancellation of this protection, but ultimately they recommend protection for the entire industry. This is what I find from their own pleading. I do not have any extra information except what I got from this brochure. It argues for cancellation of protection. It is all from the report. But ultimately it says, "The industry has to be protected for the following reasons." That is the reason why I am saying that the protection should not cover the entire industry.

As regards the soda ash industry for which the hon. Minister also said that it needs protection, I have no observation to make except about one small matter. It says here:

> "On this basis only, it might appear that there is a case for increasing the present rate of protection for the industry. However, taking into account the factors enumerated below, the Commission has recommended that the protection to the Industry should be continued for a further period of three years ending the 31st December 1964........"

The reasons given are:—

> "The industry has still to expand its capacity in order to be able to meet the demand and for this purpose it is necessary to induce capital to flow further into this basic industry by continuing protection."

That is what they say. But so far as the price is concerned I do not think they deserve that much of protection.

As regards the last item, that is, titanium dioxide, to which the hon. Minister also has made a reference, I have given notice of an amendment for the deletion of this item. It is on the same ground. Here also, the report pleads for cancellation. It looks that this industry has stabilised very well and needs no protection at all. On a reading of this you will be pleased to see that they do not deserve it. I understand that it must be helped because having gone through difficulties it is quite essential for another period. But at the same time I should say that we shall be setting a bad precedent. Protection should not be exploited like this and should not be viewed as if it is an easy job for them to go and get it on advancing certain reasons. Here in regard to the price you will be pleased to see that the report says:

> "On comparison of the fair ex-works price (inclusive of freight and delivery charges) of indigenous titanium dioxide with the landed cost of imported pigments from Japan, the cheapest source of supplies, it is estimated that a duty of 1·52 per cent. is required to equate the domestic ex-works prices of anatase grade and a duty of 19.42 per cent. is required to equate the domestic ex-works prices of rutile grade of titanium dioxide."

It looks as though they need not have any protection at all for the anatase grade. There are two varieties of titanium dioxide: the anatase grade and the rutile grade. The rutile grade deserves sympathy and must be protected. But why this wholesale protection, for the other grade also? The other grade, namely anatase, is all right. So far as that grade is concerned, it can stand on its own legs. In the production of titanium dioxide, fifty per cent is anatase grade and fifty per cent is rutile grade. The anatase grade need not get any protection. The other must necessarily be given protection. But instead of bifurcating it in giving protection, they have recommended that "while no tariff protection would be necessary for anatase grade a protective duty of 20 per cent *ad valorem* would be sufficient to protect the rutile grade." The arguments that they plead give reasons for cancellation of the protection. At the same time they say that it should be granted protection. I am not able to understand the logic behind the argument, from the literature supplied to us.

That is why I have tabled an amendment that it must be deleted, unless Government comes forward with another amendment saying that it will be partly applicable to one type of production of titanium dioxide and that for the other type it need not apply. But here it is said that whether it is the anatase grade or the rutile grade the protection should be continued for a further period of three years till 1964. And the reasons are given there. But when you read the reasons they do not conform to the need of granting protection to that particular type. So, instead of granting such *ad volerm* protection for the entire industry irrespective of the grade, Government should confine it to the particular type only.

It looks as though Government are very lenient. Of course, the industry deserves to be leniently dealt with, so that the industry may be in a position to run well and in a manner satisfactory to the Government and the people. And we should also bless them to have a few more industries

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of the type, have expansion and all that. But on the whole I find that what they do is that when they get protection, they seem to perpetuate it for a long time. I find that certain industries which were granted protection as far back as 1948 have been getting the protection up to this day, either on the basis of modernisation or on the basis of expansion or on the basis of adding some more types of production. Certinly they need some protection when starting some new types, but after some time in the guise of that they get protection for the entire industry as such. What I suggest is that it must be selective, instead of wholesale protection being given to any industry.

That is why I have tabled an amendment for getting some information from the hon Minister as to what are the reasons which have dictated to him the giving of protection to the titanium dioxide industry irrespective of the grade. He will be in possession of better facts. What I have submitted is on the basis of the information given in this small brochure. But the hon. Minister will be having in his possession more information, and if he gives it to the House we will be with him in granting this protection.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Uluberia): This amending Bill has been brought to continue protection to four industries. I am glad to learn from the hon. Minister that the protection is being gradually withdrawn as soon as the industries are coming up. Still they are giving protection to at least twenty-four industries at present. However, this amending Bill is in regard to four industries only.

These four industries are getting protection for the last eight, ten or twelve years. But when we look into the performance of these industries we find that it is not satisfactory and we have yet to try to increase the production of these industries to a great extent. Otherwise I do not expect that they will attain majority in the near future.

As regards calcium carbide we find from the brochure that the current annual demand is 20,000 tonnes. In 1960 the production was 10,000 tonnes, but in 1961 it is incomprehensible how they can come to an estimated production of cent per cent, that is 21,000 tonnes. As regards the estimates we should not be too much optimistic. We should try to develop the industries in such a way that the industries can be self-sufficient within the earliest possible time; because, one factor is there, namely, that we are giving protection at the cost of the consumers. We have to give protection because we have to develop industries, but we should also remember that the protection given is at the cost of the consumer. We must admit that. Therefore, we should naturally try to see that the consumer is relieved of the additional burden that he is called upon to bear in order to develop the industries.

If we look into the prices we shall see that the imported landed price is much lower than the price at which the commodity is being sold or produced at home. There are some grounds given, at least in regard to this item, calcium carbide industry, that some of the components have got to be imported from outside. So, while developing this industry we should see that the components of this commodity are also produced in the country. To that effect an attempt should be made. For instance, in regard to this calcium carbide industry, the electrode paste and carbon electrodes have got to be imported. We should see, in order to make these industries self-sufficient, that immediate attempts are made to manufacture the components also.

Another point, as has been mentioned by my hon. friend Shri N. R Muniswamy, is this. It has been stated in regard to the production of this commodity that "the quality of calcium carbide produced by Birla Jute Manufacturing Co. Ltd. conforms to Grade B of I.S. 1040—1957." They have said of course that all genuine cases of complaints have been attended to and that they have compensated the consumers either in cash payment or by replacement of the defective materials. But the point is, while other companies are producing these commodities in spite of the existing difficulties, what is the difficulty of this company and why is it producing below the grade or of defective quality.

In the next item, namely the caustic soda industry, there is a wide gap between our annual demand and production and also the anticipated production. We should try to catch up with the annual requirement, so that we can do away with the protection.

Regarding the electric motor industry, much has been said by my hon. friend Shri N. R. Muniswamy. I would like to add that there are foreign elements in this industry and a high rate of royalty is being paid, at the rate of 5 per cent. As that royalty is also coming into the price structure, naturally the indigenous consumer has to pay a higher price because of the royalty. Therefore, Government should immediately look into this matter and see that this industry comes up expeditiously.

They have given, on page 17 of this brochure, some figures about the landed cost and the wholesale market price of the indigenous product. There is a wide gap. In the case of motor engines of 20 hp type the landed cost is Rs. 789, whereas the wholesale market price of the indigenous product is Rs. 1222. Also, in the case of 15 hp type motors with squirrel cage the landed cost is Rs. 876 whereas the wholesale market price of the indigenous product is Rs. 1182. Naturally, there is a large gap which the consumers of our country have got to pay. One tendency which grows on account of this protection is that these industries remain for ever in need of that. Unless you look into them and nurture them, they will ever remain ricketty. The Ministry should look into this matter and see that these industries get rid of the protection and come up expeditiously, not only for the growth of the industry but also in the interests of the indigenous consumers.

13.31 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I would like to confine myself to the Bill before the House. The present Bill seeks to amend the Indian Tariff Act of 1934 in order to continue protection to certain industries, namely calcium carbide, caustic soda, electric motors, Soda ash and titanium dioxide. As one of the preceding speakers has already pointed out, there is some case for de-protection of two industries namely calcium carbide and electric motors. The Commission has recommended the continuance of protection for caustic soda for three years. I would like to point out how some of these industries have not been able to give a good performance because of the sheltered market they have been enjoying.

In the case of soda ash, it has been given protection since 1950. The note which has been circulated to us says that the industry has achieved improvement in the quality of its product. But, heavy soda ash industry has not been a success. There has been also some adverse comments from the glass industry. There has been a complaint about the ordinary soda because the indigenous product has not been up to the mark. It has got some dull colour which is not suitable for some of the industries. As regards production, in Soda ash and caustic soda industries, the Third Plan says that we have not been able to produce the expected targets during the Second Plan. Although 230,000 tons was the target for the Second Five Year Plan, only 145,000 tons could be

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produced. In the case of caustic soda, out of a target of 135,000 tons, only 100,000 tons could be produced. The Commission has also noted that there has been a big short-fall below the target in the production in these two industries and it has expressed its helplessness. When the question of giving protection to these industries came up in 1958, I stressed the view that self-sufficiency was far away, there was a big gap between the demand and production in these two industries and the time was far off when we can have self-sufficiency in these two industries. Of course, the industry has been suffering from certain difficulties. It has been pointed out that high grade coke is not available, and that bulk movement of salt by the Railways is not satisfactory. Among the components, some sulphur and a certain quantity of ammonium sulphate are also to be imported. But, the basic raw materials, salt and limestone, are available in the country and there is scope for expansion. If we have to attain the expected capacity in this industry, we have to give further incentive by way of additional protection. Therefore, we support the Bill.

In the case of one of the industries, Tata Chemicals, the Commission has observed that the overhead expenses have increased a lot and they have also asked for an increase in the rate of their return. I think this is not justified. Because, in that case, the price of the chemical would increase and that would be very costly for the consumers.

In the case of caustic soda, we are far from self-sufficiency. There is a large gap between the supply and requirements. Caustic soda enters into the production of many of our export industries and many articles like soap, textiles, rayon, vanaspati, aluminium and petroleum refining and it is becoming more and more important from the point of view of production. Because of the fact that it enters into the production of many articles, the demand has been increasing at a faster rate than production. It is true that they have adopted the electrolytic process and the chemical process and they have been able to do something in increasing production. But, the power supply is not enough. The power that they have given is costly. Some of the State Electricity Boards have not been able to help these industries which cheap power. As the Commission has pointed out, power accounts for 40 per cent of the cost of production of caustic soda industry. Unless the industry is given some concession in the matter of power supply, it is not possible for them to achieve their targets. The ex-works price of caustic soda in India is 36 per cent higher than the domestic celling price in Britain. The price is very high. If we want to reduce the price, we have to do something. But, the high price will continue because the demand is increasing and and it will not be possible for us to attain the targets which we have laid down in the Third Plan.

Coming to Calcium carbide, it has also certain difficulties. It has been pointed out that there is inadequate supply of suitable drums for packing calcium carbide, because calcium carbide is an explosive substance. There is lack of transport and communication facilities in those areas where one of the most important raw materials, namely limestone—good quality limestone—has been located by the Geological Survey. There are no good communications in these areas. Thirdly, the quality is not satisfactory, because hard coke and limestone are not of good quality. The Commission has pointed out that petroleum coke is very important. But, one of the industrialists, namely, Himatsingka has been given a monopoly in the produce of the Digboi and Nunmati refineries. If he should get a monopoly in these, it is clear that no petroleum coke will be available for this industry. The Government should do something in this matter.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): It will go on increasing the monopoly.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: Of course, there may be considerable rise in the consumption of calcium carbide because it is used for welding, mining and lighting purposes. It is also used in plastic industries. Our demand will be growing day by day. This industry has to fulfil our demand.

I have got to make one observation with regard to basic industries. The Plan says that the major industrial projects in the public sector include basic chemicals and intermediates. Only the organic chemicals project of the Durgapur Industries Board is in the public sector, but all others are in the private sector. I am strongly of the opinion that these basic industries like soda ash, caustic soda and calcium carbide should be nationalised, and they should be in the public sector. Then only, we can assure a fair price to the consumers in respect of these products and also have a proper quantity of the produce; only in that manner we shall be able to achieve the targets laid down for the different industries.

Regarding the electric motor industry, it has got a bright future. But it has been pointed out by the Tariff Commission that there has been a great delay on the part of the producers to adopt progressive designs and techniques. This was due to the lack of initiative on the part of these manufacturers, which resulted from the sheltered domestic market which they had been enjoying. This is a very serious matter because it is as a result of this that they have not been able to make any progress in the export of electric motor products. It is very necessary to export electric motors, because we have to earn foreign exchange. The commission has also pointed out one defect in the motors so far produced, namely that though they are suitable for general purposes, excessive vibration renders them unsuitable for precision machine-tools. Government should see that these industries improve the quality of their products.

In the case of the electric motor and titanium dioxide industries, we should make every endeavour to increase their capacity, so that we may export some of the products and earn foreign exchange which is so very necessary. And since these industries have been given protection, they should try to improve their performance during the period of the protection.

I have to make one more point, and that is regarding the targets for industries, especially those industries for which we have extended protection. As I have already pointed out, we require adequate power supply so that we may achieve the target laid down for these industries. But I am very sorry that the planning in this direction has been rather a failure. Power has not been properly developed, and where power has been given, it has been found to be very costly. Government should see that all these industries get adequate electric power.

The last point that I want to make is in regard to the implementation of the recommendations of the Tariff Commission. The commission has pointed out that for the expansion of these industries, railway freights and shipping freights should be reduced. Only then, we would be able to compete with foreign products. It may be noted that other countries are giving a lot of concessions to the export industries, and I would suggest that we should also do the same in this country, if we want these industries to compete with the outside market. Government should also lay down a time-table or a time-schedule, so that within that period, the industries might be able to attain self-sufficiency and be able to compete in the fore-

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ign markets, and be in a position to export their products.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am grateful to my hon. friends for the various comments that they have made.

Regarding my hon. friend Shri N. R. Muniswamy's point that the protection should be discriminatory and it should be on a selective basis, I may only draw his attention to the fact that it is not possible to give protection unitwise. If eleven units of an industry produce a particular product for their own use, their economics does not, in any way, become different from those of other units which either partially use their product or sell it to others. Ultimately, it is the normal consumers' interests that we have to protect. Therefore, if a case for the protection of an industry as a whole. has been well established, then, naturally, the protection must extend, irrespective of the individual units or the nature of the production concerned.

It was also pointed out that if in an industry, a particular item which is produced more than another item, say, if Anatase Titanium Dioxide is produced more as compared to the rutile variety, then it does not need protection. The Tariff Commission itself has pointed out that there is a real difficulty in this matter, if the protection is only for one product as against the other. These are all interrelated processes, and sometimes, a particular percentage of a product is produced out of a plant; after three months, if the demand for the other variety goes up, then, naturally, that variety has to be produced. That is why the commission has pointed out and if my hon. friend reads the recommendations of the commission and the decisions thereon, he will be convinced, that protection has to be either given as a whole to that product, or the protection should be withdrawn completely.

I gave reasons earlier to show how Titanium Dioxide deserves protection. The Kerala State requires a very big industrial development. It will, therefore, be premature at this stage to withdraw the protection from an industry which holds greater future potential for that very important State of ours.

As regards the Electric Motor industry, there was a comment that the production should be stepped up, and particularly, the slip ring or the totally enclosed or other types of such motors might not require protection. Actually, in the present stage of our economy, when the import restrictions are so tightened up, the protection in theory has lost much of its value. Even so, we are continuing protection in the minimum number of industries. As rightly remarked by the last speaker, we have been quickly deprotecting as many industries as can stand on their own legs. That is our basic policy.

But the electric motor industry is so important that really speaking, as the country advances, power and its development will be limitless. Power can be transmitted only through the transmission lines and it is the electric motors that will make that power work in the various industrial machinery. Therefore, I do not anticipate too early a day when the electric motor industry as a whole will have to be considered for being deprotected, because more and more complex varieties of electric motors, and the motive apparatus and its ancillaries have to be introduced in this country. We are quite conscious that as and a particular variety of the electric motors increases in production, and the industry shows a vast expansion in production, and the prices come down, we can certainly deprotect that particular sector of the electric motor industry.

Regarding calcium carbide, it is one unit which historically was in the eastern part of India. As the House is fully aware, this particular unit has been commented upon in practically every debate in this House during the last several years, that I know of. The place which was selected was the biggest consuming place, as far as calcium carbide was concerned, but the raw materials had to come from very long distances. India is deficient in calcium carbonate of a particular variety which is free from traces of phosphorus and other elements. This particular unit was not able to manufacture grade A before, but now they have come up and grade B is being manufactured. For the production of grade A, we are developing industries in the south, particularly, in the Kerala and Madras States, where two units have come up and are already in production. Again in Rajasthan, in Kotah—we have another unit. All this information has been given in the report, and I would beseech the attention of hon. Members to study not only the brochures but also the voluminous reports of the Tariff Commission which have been laid on the Table of the House from time to time. I would invite hon. Members to make a detailed study of these comprehensive reports, so that they can make their valuable observations and suggestions, based on a study of the reports as well as the Government resolutions and decisions thereon, as also the cost accountant's report which we could make available to such hon. Members as would like or care to see a study thereof.

I am glad that the industrial progress of the country is broadly appreciated, and even these few protected industries have shown a great vitality. I do not want to take the House through the various figures. As a matter of fact, in some cases, as one hon. Member has rightly pointed out, the production is being increased one hundred per cent. in a single year. Actually, the figures given are not estimates; these figures indicate the estimated production on the basis of actual performance for eleven months. We are now in the month of December. Figures for December are the only estimated part of it. 11 months' actual production plus 1/11th added for the twelfth is a fair guess to make Indeed it is on the conservative side. Doubling of the production in a single year is not the phenomenon of a particular industry; I know of many many industries which have doubled trebled or even quadrupled their production in the last five years.

With these words, I commend the Motion for acceptance of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up clause by clause discussion. Is any amendmentment to be moved?

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That clauses 1 and 2, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 and 2, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I beg to move:

> "That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

13.52 hrs.

VISVA-BHARATI (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): I beg to move:

> "That the Bill to amend the Visva-Bharati Act, 1951, be taken into consideration".

This is a very simple amendment and I should not like to take the time of the House at any great length. I should only like to explain the circumstances under which this amendment has been brought forward.

The House will recall that in 1951 the Visva-Bharati Bill was passed and the Visva-Bharati University was established. It had a certain effect on the existing society, the Visva-Bharati Society. As a result of this Act, any will, deed or other documents made or executed before the commencement of the Act which contained any bequest, gift or trust in favour of the said Society shall on the commencement of the Act be construed as if the University was therein named instead of the said Society. The Visva-Bharati University had taken over all the assets of the Visva-Bharati Society.

A deed was made on the 26th July 1923 between Dr. Rabindranath Tagore—Gurudev— and the then Visva-Bharati Society. As a result of this, in consideration of Rs. 5,000 paid to him by the said Society, the copyright was assigned to the Society and the Visva-Bharati Society thereafter became entitled to publish his books and articles and earn profit thereby. Recently, because of a possible lacuna, a doubt has been raised that in a court of law probably because of the absence of the general words 'transfer of assignment' from this section, the Visva-Bharati University might not be able to have all profits which it has been enjoying, profits under copyright with regard to the literary works enumerated in the deed of assignment.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): What is the position regarding copyright?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: At present, the Visva-Bharati University has taken over all the assets of the Visva-Bharati Society. Since a doubt has been raised, it is proposed to make this amendment and remove this lacuna from the enactment. The intention was very clear. It was that because of this deed entered into between the Poet and the Society, the Visva-Bharati Society should take over all rights of copyright, and after the University came into existence, it took over all the assets of the Visva-Bharati Society.

There is another simple amendment proposed. It is with regard to the Loka Siksha Samsad centres. The Visva-Bharati University is doing considerable extension service round about the villages there and also in some other parts of West Bengal. In order to give recognition to the diplomas or certificates which are being given at present, it is proposed to introduce this amendment also.

There is another amendment suggested. It concerns the audit of the annual accounts of the Visva-Bharati University. According to the present Act, the audit of the University's accounts is carried out according to the directions of the Central Government. The Public Accounts Committee have been asking repeatedly that all the accounts of the Central Universities should be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General. Therefore, this amendment is proposed. Hereafter when the Bill is passed, the accounts of Visva-Bharati University, like the other universities of Banaras and Aligarh, will be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

We are also proposing to give power to the Central Universities to borrow money on the security of their property. Clause 6 of the Bill makes provision for this.

These are the simple amendments which, I hope, will be unanimously approved by the House. To recapitulate, one deals with the removal of a possible lacuna as a doubt has been expressed by the Vice-Chancellor, who is an ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The second gives recognition to the certificates and diplomas of the Loka Siksha Samsad centres. The third is with regard to the auditing of the annual accounts by the Comptroller and Auditor-General on a statutory basis. The fourth gives power to the University to borrow money on the security of its property. The other amendments are of a consequential or minor nature.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to amend the Visva-Bharati Act, 1951, be taken into consideration".

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In this year of the Tagore Centenary, we have once again a chance of considering how best we can help—Visva-Bharati to live up to the traditions of Tagore. In this connection—before I come to the clauses of the Bill—I would like once again to ask this House as well as the Minister to consider what were those ideals and how far we have incorporated them in the Visva-Bharati University. Here was a University where Gurudev wanted to bring the broad traditions of humanism into education in a period when education was very stereotyped and hedged in with the outlook of the British educational system. It is really sad that Viśva-Bharati has not become a University with a distinctive feature, trying to bring out and develop these traditions of Tagore. Rather there is a feeling amongst broad sections of our people that this distinctiveness is becoming less and less with the passing of years, as we move further away from the influence of Gurudev's actual presence. When we see how far we have been able to follow the writings of Tagore and his outlook on education and translate his writings into other languages and write out textbooks for our children, it is really suprising that we have done very little to spread these ideals of education, these ideas of humanism, of the love of nature which was an integral part of the teachings of Tagore. We have done very little to develop and disseminate them throughout the country. I would request the Minister to take up this matter more seriously.

14 hrs.

It was only yesterday in one of the committees of the Central Advisory Board of Education we were discussing the question of textbooks, how we should give better text-books to our children in the secondary schools, and I was thinking that if we could utilise many of the books which had been written for the children of Visva-Bharati by Tagore, many of his writings on history, literature, general philosophy etc., brought out for his students in the Visva-Bharati, in preparing text-books for children throughout India, that would be one of the fittest memorials to this great figure in our national life.

Not only that. The other distinctive feature of Visva-Bharati was this question of how to have a simple life and yet a rich life for our students. That simplicity of life which was to be seen in the Brahmacharya Ashrama set up by Tagore in those days, I am afraid is disappearing today to a large extent. How we can bring it back and develop it further in keeping with the times, and establish between Nature and our educational system a closer contact—these are the questions we should consider and in this centenary year while bringing forward this Bill we wish more thought had been given to these aspects.

Since we are only on an amending Bill, I shall come specifically to the proposals made by the Minister and the form of the amendments.

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

There is, first and foremost, this question regarding utilisation of all property, assets, rights and liabilities of the Society which are now vested in the Visva-Bharati. These will now be utilised by this University, whether this property is movable or immovable, in the name of the University instead of the Society. In this connection, I wish to bring to the notice of the House and the Minister the very sinister habit which has been developed by the Executive Council. I do not know which authority has done it, but you will be surprised to hear that the copyright rights have been used in such a way that today, in this centenary year of Tagore, we are precluded from utilising the extracts of Tagore's writings. More than six lines, I think, we cannot use for any speech or publication or article. You will be surprised to hear that when the Tagore Peace Centenary Festival, one of the most successful festivals conducted just a few days ago in the city of Calcutta, tried to bring out a commemorative volume on the various aspects of Tagore's works, they were faced with this, shall I say, selfish outlook or anti-Rabindranath Tagore outlook, and they were prevented by these copyright rights from quoting anything more than five or six lines, I forget the exact figure. We could not quote, and we had to stop the publication of that excellent volume. Therefore, I say that above all, the writings of Tagore should be the property of the entire nation. They should not be utilised only for the purposes of making money, though I know that making money is an important aspect. The copyright of the writings of Tagore should never be permitted to be utilised in such a way that the wealth of Tagore is hemmed in by this mercinary idea. Nor should we permit a body, however eminent, to utilise it in a way that nobody can quote Tagore *in extenso*, as was done recently in the case of the Tagore Peace Festival. That is why I am a little afraid of this amendment, although I do admit that not having this amendment does not change the position, because even without this amendment this was being done.

I am afraid I have not tabled any amendment, but I would like this at least to be made clear that this copyright will not be used against quotations of Tagore not meant for mercenary or commercial purposes, that it will not prevent people from disseminating the quotations, writings and verses of Tagore.

As you know, today Tagore's writings are loved throughout India, and are getting more and more known in this year of the centenary. We have many translations in Hindi, and I have seen an excellent play in Telugu. I know there are sections among our people, especially amongst us Bengalis, who think that the spirit of Tagore is not being maintained except in the absolutely pure Bengali, but I am not one of them. I want that Tagore should be appreciated and understood in all the languages of India more and more. Therefore, even if we cannot make an amendment at this stage, I would request the hon. Minister to make it very clear that the opinion of this House is that nothing should be done to prevent people from utilising the writings of Tagore in quotation and illustration, so that the ideas of Tagore are widely disseminated throughout India, and that no one, however high in the Visva-Bharati, would be permitted to prevent dissemination of that nature.

Now I come to amendment to section 23 of the principal Act. The powers and duties of the Karma-Samiti (Executive Council) have been delineated in the various sub-sections of section 23. After laying down the powers and functions of the Executive Council, we are adding a clause, which says:

> "Provided that no action shall be taken by the Karma Samiti (Executive Council) in respect of the number, qualifications and

> status of teachers, otherwise than on the recommendation of the Shikshan Samiti (Academic Council);"

This is a very healthy sign provided we see to it that the Academic Council really remains an Academic Council. I mean to say that the Academic Council should be formed of only the heads of departments and academic people, and that the Executive Council should not, for any other purpose, disqualify any member of the teaching staff except on the recommendation of this Academic Council. Section 24 states that the Academic Council shall be the academic body of the university which shall have control and general regulations established under it, maintain the standards of instruction, education and examination, and exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed upon it by statute. I wish the constitution of the Academic Council and the terms of office of its members were prescribed by statute. It is right that we should keep it an academic body because in the past we have seen some trouble on occasions when the Executive Council, for reasons other than purely academic, has tried to throw out teachers. There have been political victimisations too in the past, and there has been quite some trouble occasionally. Therefore, on the face of it, this addition is healthy, provided the Academic Council remains really of an academic nature, and there is no nominated member or any other such member imported from outside. We are now saying that the Loka Shiksha Samsad (People's Education Council) can conduct examinations or other activities. The Samsad is permitted to open centres in different places throughout India. I think it is the main purport of this amendment. I think it is also a good thing provided we carry out the same ideas which were there in the time of Rabindranath Tagore and his books and teachings should be disseminated. We should also be clear in our minds as to what exactly will these examinations be? Will they qualify them for some particular job? Will they be permitted to give some certificates which will have the standing of an All India examination? All these matters should also be looked into. But in any cases, that spirit of humanism, its idea of service to people and to maintain close touch with nature should also remain with the People's Education Council. I presume that dissemination of these things is now going to be permitted under the aegis of the Visva-Bharati University. It is a welcome thing.

Clause 14 amends section 36 which says:

> "The accounts of the University shall, once at least in every year and at intervals of not more than fifteen months, be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India or any person authorised by him in this behalf."

This should be the position in all the Central universities. It is true, as the hon. Minister stated, that this has been demanded by our Estimates Committee. In recent times there have been some cases of disappearance of many valuable texts, etc. and it is right that we should keep much greater watch on the treasures that we have there as well as the methods of expending those treasures and therefore the introduction of auditing by the Comptroller and Auditor-General is a good thing. But we should also not do anything which will in any way harm the autonomy or the development of the organisation. It also says here that the audited acounts shall be published in the Official Gazette and shall be submitted to the Samsad or Court and to the Paridarsaka or Visitor. That too is a good thing.

I have some objections to clause 15 which seeks to amend section 38 of the principal Act. Under the heading Supplementary Provisions, section 38 says:

> "Every dispute arising out of a contract between the University

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> and any of its officers or teachers shall be referred to a Tribunal of Arbitration consisting of one member appointed by the Karma Samiti (Executive Council), one member nominated by the officer or teacher concerned and an umpire appointed by the Paridarsaka (Visitor), and the decision of the tribunal shall be final."

This is a very healthy provision which should not have been interferred with. In fact this should have been introduced in other universities and we could have overcome many difficult situations that have arisen in the various Central universities if this provision were made applicable to them also. A dispute arises between the authorities of the universities and the teachers. Instead of going to High Courts and Supreme Court and getting injunctions, it would have been much better if we had kept this provision, as I presume Gurudev in his wisdom has advised to have it, and had a tribunal of arbitration. Now, what is being proposed? A proviso is sought to be added which, to my mind, takes away with the left hand what has been given with the right. It negates the very thing that has been conceded in section 38. It reads:

> "Provided that nothing in this section shall be construed as taking away or affecting the right of the University to terminate the services of any of its officers or teachers in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes governing the terms and conditions of service of officers and teachers of the University."

The whole idea of bureaucratisation is there; it has led to so much evil in our universities. It is as if we are working in factories and as if the employers say: we have the right to hire and fire. We have the standing orders and we shall interpret all legal documents by a lawyer that is the outlook which you are introducing by this proviso. Here is a Tribunal which will go into the entire question of the contract of service and all the other statutes governing the terms and conditions of service of officers and teachers of the university. Inspite of having a tribunal, you are putting in this proviso so that the matters may not be referred to arbitration. One of the main points of dispute in our industrial relations Bill is that the Government may or may not refer a matter to a tribunal for arbitration even where thousands of people are involved; even in such cases matters are not referred to the tribunal. If there is a dispute. We should give it over to somebody to judge instead of going through the entire course of litigation. If disputes rise, right or wrong, they should be referred to the tribunal and the decision of the tribunal shall be final. This is what was done in the original statute of Visva Bharati. In the name of amending that Act we are going backwards and we are now introducing a proviso by which the right of referring or not referring a matter to the tribunal is being left with authorities of the university. It means that the university will have the right of terminating the services of these officers if the provisions of the statute permit it to do so instead of submitting it to the tribunal of arbitration. I strongly oppose this amendment. By the backdoor you are taking away a very good and salutary provision which should have been imported into the other Acts and statutes of other universities because we do not want the universities to be dragged to the courts of law. It is an inelegant sight and a sad sight and it does not do us any good to see professors and heads of departments running to the High Court and the Supreme Court and getting injunctions issued and doing such like things. It is much better that all matters are thrashed out at the level of the tribunal. After all, how is it composed? One is appointed by the executive council, that is the authority of the University; the other is nominated by the officer or the teacher concerned and an umpire of standing is appointed by the Visitor. The decision of that tribunal is final. Clause 15 which seeks to amend section 38 makes me feel that we sometimes tend to forget many of the things that were done by Tagore. His breadth of vision is to be seen in that small section 38 and our narrow vision, in that amendment. We are unable to trust the teachers: we look upon them as people who are just employees, who are basically bad, who will do dishonour to the university or bring down the university. We have not got the breadth of vision that there is a good side also to the teacher who is going to bring up the future generations. But we must give them justice; we must be sure that those who are in authority will also have the capacity at all times to do justice and not only to do good, but also seem to do good. This bureaucratic outlook is something that Rabindranath Tagore opposed and that is why his university flourished and blossomed forth as something that was new with its fragrance holding the whole of India in its spell. That is why while amending the Act, we should try not to destroy that very flower which blossomed with such fragrance and beauty.

Again, I request the hon. Minister to see that nothing is done to utilise the copyrights in this cruel and wrong manner, as has been done in the past, as well as to see that this bureaucratic idea of education is not superimposed on the structure of Visva-Bharati.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—Central): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my friend, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, has referred to some of the details of the amendments which the hon. Minister wishes to incorporate in the Visva-Bharati Act and I agree with her in so far as she has said, *viz.*, that except for one particular clause, clause 15 by which section 38 is being amended to the detriment of the right of officers and teachers of the university when they face dismissal, except for that kind of danger, the other amendments are on the whole acceptable as fas as we are concerned.

You will permit me perhaps also to refer to certain other things which are of a more general nature, because this is the only opportunity which we have got for discussing Visva-Bharati. I have always found it very difficult to understand why it has been that the four central universities which are directly under the wing of the Ministry are so often conducted in a manner which causes a great deal of public concern. It is not for me at this moment to go into any detail over it, but I do wish that the Ministry offers Parliament some material from time to time in regard to how the central universities are operated.

When it comes to the case of an institution like Visva-Bharati, which has a very special character of its own, it is all the more incumbent that the House knows a great deal more than it does about the way in which Visva-Bharati has been working. Only the other day—it was only yesterday—the Miinster said in answer to Starred Question 592 that as far as his Ministry was concerned, Visva-Bharati was the only university which has been declared as an institution of national importance and then, he gave the criteria of national importance, *viz.*, that the institution must have a highly established reputation, must do work of a high standard in one or more important fields of study or research and it should perform functions which are not being performed by any of the other universities. That is a very correct statement of the position and that is how we wish to regard Visva-Bharati and consider its work with as much sympathy as is possible for us to muster.

But the difficulty is, as my friend Shrimati Renu Chakravartty has already pointed out, that the special character of Visva-Bharati, which was emphasised by Rabindranath Tagore, has deteriorated to an extent which is utterly deplorable. When Visva-Bharati was founded, the slogan which Rabindranath Tagore gave for it was taken out of the Vedas ‘विश्वं भवत्येकनीडं” “Where the whole world becomes a single nest”—that

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was the kind of idea with which he started the Visva-Bharati.

As far as we in India are concerned, the whole idea of national integration was considered b y the poet to be so very important to any kind of education that is wrothwhile for our people that he tried to set up an institution that will subserve the purposes of national integration and of world unity. That is why in the early days of Visva-Bharati, when the poet was alive, there used to come to Shantiniketan international scholars of worldwide reputation like the late Prof. Sylvain Levi, Sten Konow or Dr. Vogel. I do not know why in the last decade or so, there has hardly been any instance of scholars of the stature of those who used to come to Visva-Bharati in the early days coming to Visva-Bharati and giving instruction and also participating in the life of the community.

I notice also that in the days when the poet was alive, there used to be special study of Hindi. The Hindi Bhavan was there; it is still there, but the work does not seem to be carried on in the manner which is necessary today, when problems of national integration are becoming more acute. Apart from the Hindi Bhavan, the Nizam of Hyderabad has made an endowment of some sort for Islamic studies and the poet also insisted that that department should be conducted very carefully. There was the China Bhavan, which is still there; that explains one aspect of the poet's mind.

There were men like the late Pandit Kshiti Mohan Sen who studied the *sant* literature of India, Nanak, Chhaitanya, Maratha saints like Dhanoba and Tukaram, Tamil saivite and Vaishnavite saints, Mira Kabir, Dadu, Ramanand and the rest of it. It was a very special effort which used to be made in Visva-Bharati in those days to bring before our people a recollection of the spiritual legacy, which we have got, a legacy which really and truly makes for the self-improvement which is necessary for us in a very crucial way today. That sort of thing does not seem to be done.

I understand why it is that as an institution of national importance, the Visva-Bharati should be doing something which is not being done in the other places carefully enough. But the tradition of Buddhistic studies which had been started by Mahamahopadhyaya Vidhushekhar Shastri and his helpers in Visva-Bharati seems to have almost died down as far as Visva-Bharati is concerned. Are we going to have in Visva-Bharati only another university having for its venue a place where the poet had established a university of his own heart? That was not the idea at all.

Lately, While it does not concern the Visva-Bharati University as far as the university stage is concerned, linked up with the university is a school which, there was a proposal lately to run on the basis of English as medium of instruction. If there was any one single point on which Rabindranath Tagore felt strongly, it was that you must have your instruction at whichever stage it may be, in your own language. Later the decision was changed and instead of English, Hindi was perhaps directed to be introduced. But the fact that this decision could be taken even tentatively and temporarily for a time by those who are in charge of Visva-Bharati that English would be the medium of instruction in the school which will lead up to admission to Visva-Bharati, is something which goes right against the spirit of the poet, because the poet stood all his life for the languages of our own country as the media of instruction.

This kind of thing has happened only because there is no proper understanding of the desirability to continue and develop the ideals which the poet had in mind, because that is the only reason why the Visva-Bharati is to be sustained as a university by the entire resources of the country. Therefore, a spirit of bureaucracy has invaded the scene of Visva-Bharati; there is no doubt about it. That is why only lately—it was not so very long ago; in April this year, as far as I recollect—in the Calcutta *Statesman*—the Delhi edition perhaps also carried it—there were some reports by a Special Correspondent of that paper regarding certain instances of negligence and indifference about having the Tagore Museum properly arranged. I have heard reports from very reputable people as to how many things which were used by the poet in his own life time are not kept and maintained in the proper way in the museum. Then, there are many books in the library where Tagore's own notes are made on the margin of the volumes, and those books are also not kept properly and no special step is being made for that sort of thing. There are some officers who have been trying to do their job very seriously and earnestly, but the bureaucratic atmosphere which is creeping into the place and has now almost overcome the atmosphere of Visva-Bharati is standing in the way. In the *Statesman* these articles apeared and I heard certain other reports. I happened to convey to the Prime Minister my sense of misgivings at the way the Visva-Bharati appeared to be conducted, particularly in so far as the Tagore Museum and the work in that connection was concerned. But then, later on, nothing happened. On the contrary, a sort of report appeared to be circulated in the Shantiniketan that the Communists are trying to have some kind of an eye on Visva-Bharati and they are trying to attack the administration of Visva-Bharati and that kind of thing.

As far as Rabindra Nath Tagore and his memory is concerned, and the legacy which he has left us is concerned, there is no question of political or any other kind of difference. On the contrary, the whole country wants that the memory of Tagore should be cherished and treasured in the only way in which it should be. But there is such an atmosphere of distrust that if there is any criticism it is always interpreted to be completely obstructive; it is never conceded that that criticism is intended to be helpful, and it is a very regrettable phenomenon that a former Chief Justice of India who has been himself a pupil of Shantiniketan is now the Vice-Chancellor and yet we do not see any objective instance of improvement in the working of Visva-Bharati.

My hon. friend Shrimati Renu Chakravartty has referred to this idea of copy-right and all that. Now, Sir, I do concede that there must be some check on infringements of copy-rights. I cannot leave it to anybody and everybody to take up any of Tagore's works and translate it in his own way and then publicise it. I must have a check. But what happened in this case—and she referred to that case—was that translations of some extracts from Tagore's works—short extracts—over a number of years were made by a very competent set of people and copies of those traslations were sent for prior approval by the Visva-Bharati Society.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I would like the hon. Minister to listen to this because this is a scandalous state of affairs that has happened recently. I would like him to listen to this.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, I was saying that I do concede that copyright cannot be allowed to be infringed by anybody and everybody. I know it for a fact that if anybody is going to translate anthing by Tagore it has to be examined as to whether it is a proper translation or not, and the Visva-Bharati might very well set up a body which will examine whether a particular translation is acceptable or not. I do concede that right definitely. But what happened was that extracts from Tagore's works over a long period were translated—they were short extracts—and they were to be published in a book with a non-profit-making purpose. The translation was done by a very competent set of people. The copies of the translations were sent long before time

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in order to get their approval. Then, later on, they gave very limited approval to only a few of the extracts and rejected the whole lot, the result being that the entire project had to be given up because the idea of that book forming a whole, so to speak, representative selection from Tagore's works over a certain period could not be pursued.

Now, Sir, perhaps if the law is there we cannot go against it. If there is a Copyright Act according to which translations cannot be made by anybody in any other language before expiry of a certain period, naturally I cannot expect the Government to say anything here. They have to change the Copyright law. But something has to be done as far as Visva-Bharati is concerned, as far as Visva-Bharati is concerned and Tagore's works are concerned. I am told that Bharati's works in Tamil are now open to anybody for translation. The Madras Government it seems has given an order permitting anybody to use Bharati's works and the copy-right rules are relaxed to that extent. Now, Government has to consider very carefully what can be done in this regard. But as things stand, Government does not consider this matter at all and the results are rather deplorable.

Then, in regard to the question of dispute with teachers, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty has already referred to it. There had been some very bad instances lately, some incidents taking place, somebody assaulting somebody else and that kind of thing taking place even in Shantiniketan. Again, when one of our national professors Professor Satyendra Nath Bose, one of our very leading scientists, was Vice Chancellor, there was a great deal of trouble over this sort of thing, only because there has come into the picture a real bureaucratic spirit. That is why in Shantiniketan today you find buildings being put up which perhaps Tagore would have disapproved of very strongly. He wanted people to live with nature, to see the sun-rise and sun-set, to grow up so to speak along with everything else in nature. And, if we have some respect for his writings let us do something to maintain the kind of thing which he wanted to keep up. But if we want merely another university with something like sky-scrappers cropping up in Birbhum soil, that is a very difficult proposition.

That is why I suggest to the Minister that he gives his mind to this, particularly in this year of the centenary of the birth of Tagore, and if he does, then perhaps he would keep Parliament more carefully informed of what is happening in Visva-Bharati. Then he would not come to us only with a few technical amendments regarding this rule there or that rule there, but he would tell us more about how institutions like Visva-Bharati ought to be conducted and what the Government's thoughts are in regard to this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri D. C. Sharma—I hope hon. Members will now be brief in their observations.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): As brief as the previous Members.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If that were the case I would not have felt any necessity to make my observation.

Shri D. C. Sharma: All right, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I think the two hon. Members who preceded me have given a very doleful picture of Visva-Bharati as it is today. Most respectfully I beg to differ from them. Of course, they will claim more intimate knowledge of Visva-Bharati than I have. They live in the very State where Visva-Bharati is located. But, all the same, I submit respectfully that the bureaucratisation to which they referred is not to be found in a greater degree in this university than in any other university and, also, that the stamp of the genius and of the personality of the great Rabindra Nath Tagore that is on everything in that university is, I believe, a very big insurance against those defects of officialdom and other things which are apt to creep into any university.

I believe, Sir, Visva-Bharati still continues to be a centre of pilgrimage —I do not want to use the word Mecca because that might lead me into trouble— for students and scholars from all over the world. Its Hindi Bhavan is still there and is doing good work. Its other bhavans are also there and they are full of activity. I think, Sir, though the great Tagore is not there, still the spirit of that great Tagore, the spirit of humanism, the spirit of universalism, the spirit of nature worship and all these things are there. Only recently I met a student, a Sikh young man from my own district who had been there and who had studied there. He gave me a very glowing picture of the life at that university. The hon. speakers who preceded me, I believe, have not been able to keep in touch with the spirit that prevails today. I believe that Rabindra Nath Tagore does not live only through books. He will live through his books for all time to come, but he will also live through his university for all time to come. I think this university will last as long as India lasts, and this university will be one of the many monuments for which the nation has to be grateful to that great poet and humanist. Therefore, though there is room for improvement in every kind of institution—re-thinking has to be done everywhere and we must try to reshape things—we must discuss this university, as I am going to do now, in a spirit of reverence, in a spirit of humility, and not in a spirit of fault-finding or anything of that kind. I believe that the ideals, to which the earlier speaker referred, are there, and I know some of the teachers there, and how they live and work in the spirit of Rabindranath Tagore, how they still cherish the ideals of Gurudev, as he was called, hold them aloft and propagate them. Viswa-Bharati still continues to be a great centre for the propagation of the ideals of Gurudev.

I want to make a few observations about the copy-right to which reference was made. Though I am not a legal man, I am of the opinion that, so far as the books of Rabindranath Tagore are concerned, the law of copy-right should not apply. I think the law of copy-right is only for a period of fifty years. I think we are also signatories to the international convention at Berne. I feel that Visva-Bharati should not depend upon the fees of copy-right which it gets from the books and writings of the great poet. The writings and the books of the great poet should be made available to everybody free of charge, as that is one of the ways of disseminating the spirit of Rabindranath Tagore. It has been done in the case of the Tamil poet, Bharati, as was mentioned by the previous speaker. The maintenance, running and up-keep of this university should not be dependent upon the copy-right fees from the sale of the material which the great Gurudev has left behind him. I find that many great things have been done during the Tagore centenary and there has been great enthusiasm for it even in small places, districts, tehsils, towns, villages, everywhere. So, one of the great things that the Government of India can do during this period is to see that all the writings of Tagore are made freely available to anybody who wants to study them, provided they are fit to study them. For that gesture, some thought is required and I hope that some thought will be given to this suggestion and something will be done.

I agree with the hon. Member that the Academic Council has been vested with some powers. In some of the universities the Academic Council is just academic and does not exercise any influence. So, I am glad that the Academic Council has been vested with some power, so far as the teachers are concerned. This is a step in the right direction, and I congratulate the Minister for doing this. I hope this will be the pattern which will be followed by other univer-

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

sities also. By doing that, we shall take the teachers away from the pale of what are called "university politics", whether they exist or not. I feel that this is a happy thing and I hope the other universities will also follow this path.

I feel that clause 38 has been misunderstood. Of course, any university can terminate the services of its employees as an employer. This proviso does not mean that the persons who have been dealt with according to this proviso do not have the right of appeal to the Tribunal which will consist of the representatives of the university and the employees. I feel that in spite of this proviso the right of appeal is there for any person who feels aggrieved and his appeal will go to the tribunal. If my interpretation is wrong, I hope the hon. Minister will correct me. I feel that the right of appeal is not taken away by this proviso. It still exists.

I am very happy that these education centres are going to be all over India. So far, we have thought of universities in terms of regions or territories. Our universities have only territorial jurisdiction. I am very happy that Visva-Bharati is going to have an all India jurisdiction. It can have its examination centres anywhere it likes. I think that this kind of extension of jurisdiction should not be confined only to examination centres; it should be extended to other spheres also.

I feel that this will be a Bill which will be a very happy departure, so far as university administration is concerned. I hope that this Bill will be studied and copied by all the States in India where universities are located. I hope that some of its provisions will be taken note of and will be put into practice by the Lok Shiksha Samsad. It is a great contribution of great Gurudev and I feel that these home study courses, which we have in this university, will become the normal feature of every university in India. It is good that the certificates given by this Samsad are going to be recognised. That will provide some employment potential and the persons who take these courses will get some employment. It is good. I feel this is something which should be copied by other universities also to extend the sphere of education.

With these words, I welcome this Bill. It is one of the great things which has been done during the Tagore Centenary celebration. I hope this marks an advance, so far as university administration is concerned and so far as the propagation of the ideals of the great Gurudev is concerned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Bal Raj Madhok. Hon Members should not take more than seven minutes.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (New Delhi): I am in general agreement with the spirit of this Bill, which aims at regulating the affairs of one of the most important and renowned institutions of this country. Gurdev Rabindranath Tagore was not only a great humanist, not only a great poet, but also a man endowed with great ideas about education as well. He founded the instituion, Visva-Bharati where he could impart the best of the modern education on the basis of the ancient spirit of the Gurukulas and ashramas.

It, therefore, combined the best elements of modern educational institutions and system and the best of the past. So long as he lived he tried to maintain that character and that spirit in this University. He wanted it to be not only a centre of Indian education and culture but also tried to make it a centre of education and culture of other countries which had been in very close contact with India in the past. That is why he built a China Bhavan. Perhaps, had he lived, he would have set up Burma Bhavan, Indonesia Bhavan, Thai Bhavan etc., so that these countries which had come under the cultural impact of India, which had taken much from India and from which now we could take something that we have lost, could all come together. That way he wanted it to become an international centre of Indian culture of the type of the International Academy that we have on Mathura Road run by Dr. Raghuvira.

But, unfortunately, after his death we find that this distinctive character of Visva-Bharati is being destroyed. It is being brought into line with so many other universities that we have built in this country. The same kind of officialdom, the same type of courses, the same type of administration, the same bureaucratisation have come in this University. This, I think, is in a way showing dis-respect to the memory of the great man whom every Indian, whatever his caste, creed or affiliation may be, respects from the depth of his heart.

After these general observations I have to make some specific suggestions also in regard to the amendments that have been proposed. I very much welcome the introduction of section 7A regarding the People's Education Council, that is, the Loka Shiksha Samsad, and the opening of its centres outside Bengal, that is, outside the jurisdiction of the Visva-Bharati University. This, in fact, is very necessary in view of the growing need for education and the failure of our various universities to provide adequate facilities.

Furthermore, even though Visva-Bharati may have lost much of its old greatness, people still have some kind of a liking or respect for it and if centres affiliated to this University are opened in different parts of the country, I am sure they will be very much welcomed and students will flock to them. But that demands two things. One is that these centres of the Visva Bharati University which will be opened outside Bengal should not have only Bengali as the medium. English can be the medium only in the higher classes. In Visva-Bharati also, upto Matriculation the medium is Bengali. If the centres of the Loka Shiksha Samsad are to be opened, say, in Delhi or elsewhere, and if the medium there is Bengali, only the Bengali boys would be able to join them. I suggest that it should be provided that along with Bengali the medium will also be Hindi so that boys whose mother tongue is not Bengali may be able to join these centres of the Loka Shiksha Samsad which may be opened outside Bengal in large numbers and thus take advantage of this facility.

Another suggestion that I would like to make is that just as you have permitted this University to hold examinations outside its jurisdiction, similar facilities should also be given to other universities also. This is a point particularly in regard to Delhi. We know that till recently the Punjab University used to hold examinations in Delhi. I have figures which will show that every year 15,000 boys and girls from Delhi appeared in the Punjab University Matriculation Examination and about 5,000 in the Intermediate and B.A. examinations. In fact, more boys appeared in the Punjab University examinations from Delhi than in the Delhi University examinations. There were causes for it. Most of the people were displaced persons who came from Punjab and who appeared at the Punjab University examinations. Now that facility has been taken away. For boys the facility has been taken away altogether and for girls it has been laid down that only girls domiciled in Punjab can take the Punjab University examinations. That way thousands of boys and girls who cannot get admission in the Delhi University colleges and who want to continue and used to continue their study through private institutions and appear at the Punjab University examinations have been deprived of that facility. Of course, the Punjab University is not under the Central Government, but still the hon. Education Minister can recommend to the Punjab University that this facility

[Shri Bal Raj Madhok]

which was given by them to the Delhi boys should not be withdrawn so that some of the difficulties that are being felt by the students in Delhi might be removed.

Another thing to which I would like to draw your attention is the question of borrowings. It has been provided in the Bill that the University will be allowed to borrow money for the purpose of the University. The words here are "for the purposes of the University". It is a very wide term. We know that just as our Government these days believes more in creating showpieces than things of real worth, many of the universities following the example of the Government are trying to create showpieces rather than things of real worth. With this provision to borrow money for any purpose, they might borrow money and spend it for puting up big buildings or for such plans and things which may not be of much use to the University. Therefore in the place of 'for the purposes of the University' you should have 'for a specific purpose of the University' so that the people and the University know that this money is being borrowed for a particular purpose, namely, for building this institution, library or this kind of a thing. This general provision is not very correct.

In respect of the last clause about which Shrimati Renu Chakravartty has also spoken, it is true that sometimes some disciplinary action is taken against the teachers. Sometimes they are removed also. But that is not a healthy sign. If our universities are really to grow as they should grow, there should be more an atmosphere of co-operation, of trust. The party spirit, factionalism and the removal of teachers is something which is not conducive to the proper working and development of the universities. We should see that a university like the Visva-Bharati which has a special background and which Gurudev wanted to become a real contre of culture and education not only for the people of India but for people from all over the world, a real centre of international co-operation, is kept free from this officialdom and this kind of bureaucratisation as much as possible.

With these words, I generally commend this Bill.

14.57 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTTY *in the Chair*]

Shri Kalika Singh (Azamgarh): Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore established Visva-Bharati at Santiniketan in a rural area in the great year 1921. He was fired by the same ideals which had led Mahatma Gandhi to start the non-cooperation movement, that is, to replace all the English systems which were prevailing in India whether with regard to education or with regard to any other manner of life. Mahatma Gandhi and Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore were the two great persons who in 1921 were regarded as the persons who had really come to India for the emancipation of the 30 crores of people then living in India. Therefore we have to see whether we are conforming to the ideals of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore when we are running this University.

In the year 1951 the Visva-Bharati Act was passed with the object of making it an institution of national importance. The Constitution of India has put in university education as a State subject. University education is not a Union subject. But under Entry 63 of the Union List of the Constitution of India, this Parliament is empowered to declare any institution to be of national importance. When the Britishers left India we had the Aligarh University and the Banaras Hindu University as the two universities of national importance. I do not know what led the British people to regard only these two institutions as institutions of national importance. One was established by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and the other by Mahamana Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. The Banaras Hindu University came into being as a reaction to what the Aligarh University was then doing. Therefore, after 1947. .

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): May I correct the hon. Member? Aligarh University came into existence after the Banaras University.

Shri Kalika Singh: But it was established in 1904; after that it gradually came into being as a university, after the Banaras Hindu University.

What I meant to say was that at present we have got 46 universities in India. In the Third Plan we are going to have twelve more. The University Grants Commission has recommended that for nine lakh population of students in universities, India now requires 200 universities. Then, if these univerties are all to be State universities, in that case what is the need of this Aligarh Muslim University or Banaras Hindu University or Visva-Bharati at Santiniketan or this Delhi University to be distinguished with State Universities, if there is really no distinction between these four Central universities and all the State universities?

Today I find that the Allahabad University and the Madras University have supplied more of ICS personnel and more of all-India administrative personnel than the Aligarh University, the Banaras University of the Delhi University. Therefore I think we could make it a policy to declare all the universities which have attained some status of importance to be institutions of national importance. Now the Allahabad University, the Madras University and so many other universities have attained the status, and if they are declared to be of national importance they will really produce students who will take up everything in a way which will be conducive to the welfare of the whole of India and that will not lead to regionalism. That is one thing.

The other thing is that Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore had certain ideals when he set up this Visva-Bharati at Santiniketan. Are we following these ideals? Visva-Bharati was a substitute name for the university: the name meant the Voice of the Universe. He had some ideals, and in the Act of 1951 I see that in section 6 the powers of the University are defined. The powers are enumerated from (a) to (k), and it is only in (k) that it is generally given: "To do all such things as may be necessary, incidental or conducive to the attainment of all or any of the objects of the University, and in particular the attainment of the objects set out in the First Schedule for which the institution known as Visva-Bharati was founded by the late Rabindranath Tagore". It was put in as something general which was, I think, not to be followed in its implementation, because it was put in as the last clause.

And the Schedule sets out the ideals of Rabindranath Tagore. It lays down five of them, and the fifth one is:

> "With such ideals in view, to provide at Santiniketan aforesaid a Centre of Culture where research into and study of the religion, literature, history, science and art of Hindu, Buddhist, Jain, Islamic, Sikh, Christian and other civilizations may be pursued along with the culture of the West, with that simplicity in externals which is necessary for true spiritual realisation, in amity, good-fellowship and co-operation between the thinkers and scholars of both Eastern and Western countries, free from all antagonisms of race, nationality, creed or caste".

So, if we read into these ideals we have to find that Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore wanted to establish this Visva-Bharati as something which was to be unique in the whole of the universe. He was not confining himself to the Indian education but was fired

[Shri Kalika Singh]

with a great imagination, because he was a personality working for the whole of the universe. He was interested in lifting the very life of the whole of the universe in the educational field, and therefore he had laid down this broad ideal before himself.

In 1951 good care was taken to see that all the substitute names that he had given for the English names were maintained in that Act. "College' was defined as follows:

"'College' shall mean the following Colleges and shall include such other Colleges as may hereafter be declared as such by the University:—

(i) Vidya-Bhavana,
(ii) Kala-Bhavana,
(iii) Sangit-Bhavana,
(iv) Vinaya-Bhavana,
(v) Siksha-Bhavana, and
(vi) Patha-Bhavana." "

All these six names indicates the ideals which Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore wanted to bring forth in the whole of India. And now I am very glad that the hon. Minister of Education has put in clause 7A by which he wants to establish different centres throughout India for propagating these ideals which Gurudeva Rabindranath Tagore had set out before him. So far we have not found that ideal being pursued anywhere in India. It might have been done somewhere near Santiniketan, but now where else do we find this Vidya-Bhavan, Kala-Bhavan, Sangit-Bhavan, Vinaya-Bhavan, Siksha-Bhavan or Patha-Bhavan coming into being. We think that if Gurudeva Rabindranath Tagore wanted something to be done, then it must be either done according to his wishes and desires or we should not interfere with that university at all and we should not narrow down the scope and powers of the Visva-Bharati.

There are 46 universities in India now and there are going to be two hundred. Now we are saying that it is a mere university, because as the very first amendment says, it is constituted as a university. It was constituted as a university in 1951 also, but now that word has specifically been repeated in the very first amendment: because there were some difficulties, I think, that were found.

Therefore, when you limit it as a university there is a danger that we might be limiting the very scope of Visva-Bharati itself. Visva-Bharati means the voice of the universe. It should remain the voice of the universe and should not be a mere university, as it now is, as much a regionnal university as any other university in India.

Therefore, I will emphasize once again that we have to see that if Rabindranath Tagore was a unique person in the whole world and if his centenary is being celebrated throughout the world—I do not know of any other person of culture and education whose centenary has been celebrated throughout the world as that of Rabindranath Tagore—if Rabindranath Tagore really represents something unique in the whole world, unique in the whole universe, in that case we have to see that he is also lifted to the same standard of personality as Mahatma Gandhi has reached in the whole of the universe. Therefore, if Visva-Bharati was established by Tagore, we have to make it a unique university, something which should be bigger in scope and in its objects and bigger in its working.

In Russia I found that some political parties have established a Lumumba University and have said that all African people can come and read there. Here I say that it should not have some political purpose like that, but for this Visva-Bharati some such syllabus or curriculum should be there which should attract students from all over the world, and it should not be limited to India itself. It should attract students from the West, East, South and North, all races and all classes. If we are having a national integration programme in India and if we are really wanting to establish something which should be integrated or which should have an emotional integration, then I think we should follow the ideals of Ranbindranath Tagore. We should read into the literature which Rabindranath Tagore produced and go into the working of this University, Visva-Bharati at Santiniketan and then established something which will really carryout the national integration programme that we are having in India.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Ulubaria): Mr. Chairman, I fully agree with the present real picture that has been portrayed by Shri H. N. Mukerjee and by you Madam. in flamboyant speeches. I remember, in my early college days, when Gurudeva was alive, I used to go to Shantiniketan almost on every holiday and I was tempted to go there on every Sunday. After his death, I have gone and so many persons have gone there. Now, we find something missing. We do not find that atmosphere which has been spoken of, which has also been referred to by you and by Shri H. N. Mukerjee. That atmosphere was entirely different from the atmosphere which exists at present. Because, at that time, this officialdom, this red-tapism in the administration of this University and also in the matter of imparting education and other activities of this University were not present there. It was all informal, but very strict. Not only that. In the activities of the different Bhavans,—at that time also there were not so many Bhavans, we found, scholars of different countries, students from different States of India were studying together and were doing research and having discussions. In the sections of art, literture and science, there were schools and learned associations. It was a type of integration—not national integration, I may call it world integration—at that time. Now, the standard has gone down in that University. For that reason, we have a justifiable complaint that the standard that was maintained at the time of Tagore has now deteriorated to this extent and its activities are being transacted like other Universities. It has to be seen by the hon. Minister that the ideals for which this University was set up by Gurudev are kept up even now.

As regards the amendments, I would like to submit that the principle of auditing accounts is very good and it has been introduced, I agree with it. As regards the activities of the Lok Siksha Samsad, education in the different units is in Bengali. I would like to tell the hon. Minister, agreeing with Prof. Balraj Madhok that the imparting of education should also be in Hindi. The books which are written in Bengali should be translated into Hindi so that the people of other States can imbide the spirit and influence of Tagore.

Regarding the last point, it is really deplorable. Gurudev was essentially a poet and a humanist. Naturally, he was trying to set up his University in such a way that all sorts of disputes and difficulties and differences that would arise between the students and the teachers, and between the teachers and the executives are solvd in an amicable way, in an honorable way. For that reason, he laid down this method of settlement by means of arbitration of all disputes, if any, among the teachers and the executives and the award of the Tribunal was considered final. By the present amendment, the hon. Minister is trying to take away the force of beautiful proreflects the spirit and philosophy of this amendment, that is, the University authorities, in spite of the Tribunal's award, will be at liberty to take action against the teachers if there is any necessity. It will be very unfortunate to see that the teachers of the Visva-Bharati will going to the High Court and the Supreme Court as it is happening in the case of another University set up by another great man, Malaviyaji. So, we should delete this provision which has been brought in as an amendment by the hon. Minister.

[Shri Aurobindo Ghosal]

With these words, I would request the hon. Minister not only to see that this provision is deleted, but also to see that the standard of the Visva-Bharati does not deteriorate and it reffects the spirit and philosophy of Tagore which it used to reflect previously when he was alive.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Mr. Chairman, I rise to support certain clauses of the Bill. I have before me the various arguments advanced by hon. friend who spoke before me. I fully associate myself with the sentiments expressed by you.

A question has come before us about Visva-Bharati as to how to protect or audit its accounts and other things. These are technical matters and these are very necessary to safeguard the interests of such a big institution which, in my opinion, is a Temple of art. When the Centenery celebrations are going on in the country, I am glad I have also got an oppotrunity to say something about this particular institution.

I know that this institution was established by Gurudev far from the maddening crowd and he wanted this Institution to grow like his poems, like his ideas, like those beautiful verses, which were appreciated by all and which not only inspired our countrymen, but inspired the rest of the world. I feel, after so many restrictions, especially restrictions on the teachers who are supposed to be the builders not only of this particular University, or institution, but of the nation, if we go on restricting them like this, I do not know what will become of this particular institution. What is the difference between this University and the other Universities in this country? I had occasion to see once. I am really sorry or rather ashmed that I have not been able to go to this institution oftener and see it and get inspiration. It is just a Temple of art where the students are devotees and they devote themselves to see that this particular Temple remains a Temple of art. Tagore's humanism, and Tagore's mysticism are all aspects of Tagore, and they full find their expression in the working of this particular institution, or at least in the ideal of it. I do not know whether Government are paying enough attention to these aspects of this particular university.

A question was raised in this House as to whether all the works of Tagore should be exclusively in the hands of the Visva-Bharati. I do not dispute that. But a very important point was raised by an hon. Member here that even a few lines which were meant to be used at the Tagore Centenary celebration in Calcutta were not allowed to be used on account of this right. Why should this sort of narrow outlook on Tagore or his work be there? If this cannot be removed, I do not know whether Rabindranath Tagore who was essentially a poet of the common man can possibly reach the heart of the common people. Even after all these celebrations in the country, may I say in all humility that we have not been able to take Tagore's works, his poems, his verses and other things, or in fact, any work of Tagore, to the slum-dwellers and to the common people for whom his heart always bled, these people are unable to know the works of Tagore. Why should that be so?

As part of these celebrations I expected that either the Visva-Bharati or the Government of India or the particular committee which was appointed for the Centenary Celebrations would bring out cheap editions of certain works, or rather the cheapest editions, or even editions meant for free distribution in the country. If the country would have lost a few lakhs or crores of rupees to propagate the ideals of Tagore, I do not think that would have been a wastage, especially since we are wasting so much on so many other things with futile results. Therefore, my submission is that the Visva-Bharati should not come in the way of such a work. They should not behave in the fashion in which they behaved during the centenary celebrations in Calcutta. I feel that this should be taken note of.

I welcome clause 7 of the Bill which seeks to insert a new section 7A which reads thus:

> "Notwithstanding anything contained in section 7, the University may establish and maintain, at any place in India examination centres for home study courses conducted by its Loka Shiksha Samsad (People's Education Council)....".

I am happy to find that such institutions are going to be established throughout the country, but it should be done keeping in view the ideology of Tagore.

It seems to me that even the works of Tagore or even the ideals of Tagore are being used for commercial purposes. Tagore himself stood firmly against such commercialism or materialism. As I understand Tagore, Tagore was never after this kind of thing. Therefore, I feel that this sort of bureaucratisation of a particular institution making Tagore's work a commercial thing is going to harm Tagore's ideology most; had he lived with us today, he would never have allowed this kind of thing.

Coming to clause 15 of the Bill which seeks to amend section 38 of the principal Act, I would say that this is really something peculiar. If section 38 of the principal Act does something noble and does something sublime as compared with the provisions in the other Acts governing the Allahabad University or even a Central university like the Banaras Hindu University or the Aligarh Muslim University, what is wrong in it? Why should this particular right be provided namely that:

> "Provided that nothing in this section shall be construed as taking away or affecting the right of the University to terminate the services of any of its officers or teachers in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes governing the terms and conditions of services of officers and teachers of the University."?

I feel that politics is going to be injected in the Visva-Bharati also as in the Aligarh Muslim University and in the Banaras Hindu University. I hope the hon. Minister must have learnt the lesson by now. He wanted to experiment in Aligarh Muslim University, and he has got the results. After having burnt all his five fingers in these two universities, why should he again try this kind of thing? This is going to be a dangerous thing. After all, the tearhers of Visva-Bharati are going there, or at least, some of them have gone there, I am sure, not for money-making purposes. but because they have been inspired by the ideology preached by Tagore, after reading Tagore's works, the ideology of humanism and so on. Why should Government react in this manner to such a thing? Why should there be suspicion in the mind of the hon. Minister about this? So, I feel that this clause should be taken out of this Bill.

I am sure that the House, after paying this glowing tribute to Gurudev will not have this sort of clause which may injure the sentiments and try to victimise those true followers of Tagore. If this sort of politics is going to be injected, I am sure that in a year or so, or at least during the Third Five Year Plan, the Visva-Bharati will meet the same fate as Banaras Hindu University or Aligarh Muslim University. So, I would sound this note of caution, and I would warn the hon. Minister to see that this clause at least is taken out of this Bill. This is a pernicious clause which should have been taken out and which should not have been brought forward before the House.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: When I moved for consideration of this Bill, I was under the impression that the amend-

[Dr. K. L. Shrimali]

ments were just of a technical nature. But it is quite natural that when we are thinking of Visva-Bharati, we are always reminded of the Poet who founded this institution. And it was natural that the Members of this House should have taken this opportunity to express their concern about the future of this institution. We cannot pay a greater tribute to the memory of Gurudev, than by ensuring that the ideals for which he stood are realised through this Visva-Bharati which was so dear to his heart, and to which he dedicated all his time and energy during his life-time. It was, therefore, natural that the House should have been exercised about its future.

After the death of the poet, the Goevrnment of India declared this institution as a national institution, and since then, it has been our constant endeavour to see that the great ideals for which the poet stood are fulfilled or realised through this institution.

Hon. Members have expressed their sense of disappointment, and in fact, have been exercised over the fact that the institution as it exists today does not to some extent retain that glory which it had in the times of Gurudev. probably is true. But it is not due to lack of any support or earnest efforts on the part of Government; but the fact remains that Gurudev is not there; that lustre and that glory which illumined not only our country but the whole world is not there. That is a hard fact and reality which will have to be remembered. In an educational institution like Santiniketan, it is not buildings, equipment and the money that we can spend that count so much but it is the great teachers like the Poet who alone can restore that glory. Therefore, if Members say that we have been imperfect, I admit that we have failed to reach that height to which Santiniketan had attained during those periods. But, imperfect as we are, we are making constant efforts to improve that institution.

A great man like Tagore is born once in thousands of years. It was our good fortune that we live in the times of Tagore and Gandhiji. As I said, we could not pay a greater tribute to the memory of the Poet than by ensuring that this great institution is continuously strengthened and it moves continuously towards the ideals which he had placed before us. I can only assure the House that we shall, on Government's part, leave no stone unturned in this behalf.

Coming to the clauses which are very innocuous and which need not have aroused so much of controversy —they are in my opinion, very simple —the only clauses which have aroused some controversy were with regard to copyright and arbitration. On the question of copyright, I have already told the House that it was in the Poet's time in 1923 that the deed of assignment was made to the Society. The Copyright Act is there. I am in general agreement with Members that in interpreting the Copyright Act as far as Tagore's works are concerned, the University should be very liberal. I shall talk over the matter with the Vice-Chancellor and other authorities of the University to see what we can do about this matter. I agree that without infringing the Copyright Act, the message that the Poet gives us should be widely disseminated not only in this country but all over the world. The world needs the message of the Poet today and it is only through his works that this message can be disseminated; and we shall do all that we can.

The main reason why I wanted to bring forward this amendment was that I wanted that the University should continue to be in possession of the copyrights. The House may be interested to know that the University will get a royalty of nearly Rs. 10 lakas. This amount is being paid by the West Bengal Government for the popular edition of *Rachanavali*, which is being published by that Government. The works are becoming popular. People want Tagore's works and this is bringing a lot of money to the University. We must safeguard the Copyright. At the same time, we must ensure that his message is disseminated to his own people and to the people of the rest of the world as widely as possible. I am in general agreement with that spirit.

As regards the question of arbitration, you, Madam, set the tone. But I think it was quite unnecessary to raise the point. The section says:

> "Every dispute arising out of a contract between the University and any of its officers or teachers shall be referred to a Tribunal of Arbitration consisting of one member appointed by the *Karma-Samiti* (Executive Council), one member nominated by the officer or teacher concerned and an umpire appointed by the *Paridarsaka* (Visitor), and the decision of the Tribunal shall be final".

All that the proposed amendment says is:

> "Provided that nothing in this section shall be construed as taking away or affecting the right of the University to terminate the services of any of its officers or teachers in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes governing the terms and conditions of service of officers and teachers of the University".

The Vice-Chancellor was here. My hon. friend, Shri S. M. Banerjee, is wholly mistaken when he says that we are trying to introduce any politics in this matter. Far from it, we are only trying to help the University. All that this proviso says is that the arbitration tribunal will only work according to the statutes and ordinances of the University. After all, teachers are appointed according to certain contracts, according to certain statutes and ordinances. It is only a clarification. I have been assured by the Law Ministry on this matter. As soon as there is a dispute between the Uniersity authorities and the teachers, the tendency is for the teachers to go to the arbitration tribunal at once, without knowing fully that whatever action the University proposes is in accordance with the statutes and ordinances or not.

Mr. Chairman: The original statute makes it clear that every dispute shall be referred to an arbitration tribunal.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: My reading is—and I have been assured by the Law Ministry on this point—that this proviso is necessary in order to prevent frivolous claims for arbitration. This is the only intention of this proviso.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will it not involve litigation?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: After all, if the teachers' services are terminated, and if they are not satisfied, they are quite free to go to court. Who can prevent them from doing so? The Act was passed by Parliament and they are quite free to go to court.

So there is no question of introducing any politics in the Uniersity. It is also wrong to say that we have introduced politics in Aligarh and Banaras. All that we are trying to do is to see that they should get rid of the politics which was already there and which was poisoning the academic atmosphere of the University.

In any case, I am grateful to the Members for supporting this measure.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: in the original Act, there is a compulsory provision which says that every dispute shall be referred to a tribunal of arbitration whose decision shall be final. This has to be reconciled with the proviso which says that if it goes against the statute etc. it will not be final. This kind of qualifying state-

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

ment in the statute which Government are now going to have perhaps might make things worse than they are at the moment. I cannot quite see how the two can be reconciled.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: We have to read the provision as it is. The amendment we have proposed with regard to the tribunal is that the tribunal will function only in accordance with the statutes and ordinances laid down by the University. The tribunal cannot go against the statutes and ordinances laid down by the University.

Mr. Chairman: Under what circumstances will the matter be referred to the tribunal?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Whenever there is a dispute between the University and the teachers. With regard to the tribunal, it has been laid down that the Executive Council can refer a case to it.

Mr. Chairman: It is not a question of 'can', but 'shall'. That is in the Act, But the proviso now suggested is contradictory. It has not been laid down under what circumstances and which situations the matter will be referred to a tribunal.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Every dispute arising out of a contract between the University and any of its officers or teachers shall be referred to a Tribunal of Arbitration. First of all, disputes there must be; otherwise, there is no point in going to the tribunal. Suppose there is a contract between a teacher and the University, and the contract says that four months notice shall be given before his services are terminated. Suppose four months notice is not given by the University, and then there is a dispute between the University and the teacher with regard to the interpretations of the provisions.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is agreed, but the word "shall' is there.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It is a very simple thing. All that we are saying is that this tribunal cannot go against the statutes and ordinances which are laid down by the University, so that people might not go to arbitrary proceedings for flimsy reasons.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Is it the intention that the question of termination of the services any employee of the University is to be kept out of the purview so far as arbitration is concerned, that disputes exclusive of those relating to the question of termination would be referred to arbitration? If that is the sense of the proviso, that is wrong.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This provision does not in any way affect the right of the teacher to make an appeal to the tribunal. He can always go to the tribunal and get a ruling.

Mr. Chairman: It would mean that firstly his services will be terminated, after termination he may appeal, and whether that a ppeal will be recognised or not is not made clear by this proviso.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It does not affect his right of appeal in any way. All that it says is:

> "..nothing in this section shall be construed as taking away or affecting the right of the University to terminate the services of any of its officers or teachers in accordance with the provisions with the Statutes governing the terms and conditions of service of officers and teachers of the University."

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In this clause the right of the University to terminate the services of teacher is mentioned, but there is no mention of the right of appeal. Section 38 of the parent Act says:

> "..one member nominated by the officer or teacher concerned

and an umpire appointed by the Paridarsaka (Visitor), and the decision of the Tribunal shall be final."

What was wrong with it? Could the services not be terminated even after that?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am quite prepared to withdraw this if the hon. Member thinks that it creates any doubt in any way, but it has been introduced only in order to safeguard against people going to arbitration on flimsy reasons. Otherwise, if there is the slightest difference between the Vice-Chancellor and a teacher, the teacher may go to the tribunal. The right is there, but the teachers must understand that they have to act in accordance with the statutes and ordinances of the University. This provision will only enable us to create a better atmosphere in the University, enable the teachers to understand that they have to work according to certain provisions and honour the terms of the contract of their service.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is the purpose of introducing this provision if you think it is already covered by section 38? What is the fear lurking in the mind of the Minister? It should be made clear.

Shri Kalika Singh: I think it can be taken up when the clauses are taken up.

Mr. Chairman: Is the hon. Minister agreeable to withdraw it, or shall we leave it as it is?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am quite prepared to withdraw, but still my feeling is that there is no amendment to this section.

Mr. Chairman: There is no amendment. It is a question of withdrawal or not.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am prepared to withdraw the clause.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Visva-Bharati Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 14 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 14 were added to the Bill

Mr. Chairman: Clause 15 will have to be negatived; it cannot be withdrawn.

Shri Kalika Singh: He is not withdrawing.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member is not the Minister.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have withdrawn it.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That Clause 15 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That Clause 16 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 16 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15·48 hrs.

DELHI UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): I beg to move:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Delhi University Act, 1922, be taken into consideration."

You would remember that last time when the Demands of my Ministry were being discussed, I had stated that we would soon be introducing correspondence courses, which was an entirely new feature as far as country is concerned, and that, considering the needs and demands of our universities, we had come to the conclusion that the time was ripe for introducing this novel feature in our higher education. We therefore discussed this matter at various levels. The University Grants Commission was also consulted. We had appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Kothari, Chairman of the University Grants Commission, and they suggested that we might make a beginning with the Delhi University. The present Act of the Delhi University does not provide for holding examinations outside the Union Territory of Delhi, and therefore it is necessary to make amendments in this Act.

In the beginning, it is our intention to introduce only courses in arts.

I am hoping that in course of time we would be willing to introduce science courses and also courses in technology.

15·50 hrs.

[SHRI HEDA *in the Chair*]

To start we are beginning with the arts subjects only. It is proposed to despatch lessons to the students and their assesment will be received back and examined. We are laying special emphasis on an efficient and distinctive library service. The scheme also contemplates that the teaching by correspondence course should be done by the same teachers who teach the day students. This provision is made so that high standards may be maintained and they do not vary. To start with we expect to enrol about 2000 students for such courses. If this Bill is passed we propose to introduce this course in Delhi from January 1962. Details are still being worked out by the Committee but certain changes will have to be made to enable the Delhi University to institute the correspondence course Section 5 of the Delhi University Act of 1922 precludes the university from exercising the powers conferred upon it beyond the limits of the Union Territory of Delhi. Clause 3 of the Bill seeks to amend the principal Act so that it could extend the scheme of the correspondence course to those residing outside the Union territory of Delhi. Section 4 of the Act does not empower the University to grant or confer degrees and other distinctions on persons who are prosecuting correspondence courses. Clause 2 of the Bill seeks to amend ths section so that the Delhi University could exercise this power. It is also proposed to avail of this opportunity to make some minor amendments. One is with regard to the power to acquire, hold, manage and dispose of property movable or immovable, including trust or endowed property for the purposes of the University. As in the case of the Visva-Bharati Amendment Bill which we just now passed, power to borrow is also being given to the Delhi University provided it is done with the approval of the Central Government. These are the few things which we seek to do by this Bill.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Delhi University Act 1922, be taken into consideration."

Shri Radha Raman (Chandni-Chowk): Mr. Chairman; I rise to welcome the amending Bill moved by the hon. Minister. Delhi University being located in the capital is assuming greater and greater importance and is showing results which are expected of it. But it has to be said with some kind of a disappointment that it has not met, even in any appreciable part I would say, the situation which has arisen on account of the very large number of boys and girls who seek admission in colleges affiliated to the University. One of my hon. friends while speaking on the Visva-Bharati Amendment Bill mentioned that in Delhi there was a large number of students who wanted to get admission in the Delhi colleges but are deprived of it. I know that the University authorities in concurrence with the Central Government are trying to increase the number of colleges in Delhi and there is a move to have a University for New Delhi in time to come. I do not know when it is going to be fulfilled. But when it comes it will certainly help to meet the situation to a large extent. The students of Delhi are at present going to Gurgaon and Ghaziabad or to other places in U.P. and Rajasthan.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (New Delhi): Opening of new college may help not the opening of a new University.

Shri Radha Raman: I am afraid my hon. friend has not understood me. When I say that there will be a University in New Delhi, it will not be without colleges or the necessary paraphernalia. I take it that it will mean a good and big expansion in New Delhi where quite a large number of student population resides. Some of them travel eight or nine miles every day though the transport question is a big question in Delhi: they have to stand for long hours in queues to get into the buses. That is a big problem. It is the duty of the Central Government as also the Delhi University which is said to be national university under the Central Government to give admission to all the students who want to go for higher studies. Till recently the Punjab University was conducing evening classes and conducting FA, BA, examinations but this facility has now been removed because the Delhi University did not want that is jurisdiction should in any way be infringed by allowing any other University to exercise the powers that should be exercise be it. With the increase he in the number of students and the closing of the evening colleges, the problem has grown bigger. So, the starting of the correspondence courses is quite welcome. It is also good that it is thrown open to students who are residing in any part of the country. This is one way in which our difficulty can be met. After all many young men want to go in for higher education or advanced training or want to go to an evening college or attend a part time lecture so that while they are earning they are able to improve their qualifications. By improving their qualifications they can put themselves to better service. This is a good feature but I do not think it is enough. The hon. Minister says that they will start these courses only with the arts classes. This is a new experiment. I do not say it should starat with all other subjects like science and technology, but I think it will meet only a very small fraction of the difficulty being faced by Delhi students. Particularly when our country is advancing very rapidly and students of science and technology are more and more eager to find admission, it will be something to introduce these courses but not in any half-hearted manner. I somehow feel that these correspondence courses should have started at least with three subjects, which were mentioned by the Minister just now.

16 hrs.

Another thing that he mentioned is that the same teachers will set the papers, the lectures, etc. This may be a good feature, but the teachers who are teaching in schools and colleges may not be well-conversant colleges may not be well-conversant with the method tof correspondence Minister is able to remove our apprehension with regard to the standards that will be obtained by making the students go in for correspondence

[Shri Radha Raman]

courses in different degrees and diplomas.

I cannot say that the Delhi University has discharged its responsibilities so far as providing advanced education to students who come out of our schools is concerned, to the extent it should have done. I can say with confidence that there is a great resentment among the student popuation in Delhi that the facilities which Delhi University is providing are not enough and even the existing colleges are not up to the mark. Apart from the teaching staff who may be of a medium order, the other equipment and efficiency obtaining there is still far below the standard obtained in some of the very good Universities, though it may be slightly better than the standard in some Universities. I would very much wish that more attention is paid to this.

I would refer to this fact particularly that there is a great dearth of colleges for girls. Last year hardly 2 colleges were opened in Delhi exclusively for girls. I think there are one or two mixed colleges. But in our country, most of the parents would very much like their girls to be educated in exclusive girls' colleges. With the opening of these 2 colleges, we have met only a very small portion of our requirements. So, I would draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that while bringing this amending Bill and introducing this new feature, he should see that more colleges are opened for girls.

We hope he will succeed so far as this new feature is concerned and it will cater to the needs of many students who cannot join colleges from 10 to 4 every day. They will be taking advantage of the correspondence courses. Not only Delhi students, but also others outside the territory of Delhi will enjoy this facility. But attention should be paid to some other requirements which I mentioned like the opening of evening colleges and more colleges for girls, so that the student population, which is increasing in a vast measure in Delhi, is able to get the advantage of education which a national Government should give.

With these words, I support this amending Bill.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, I welcome this Bill wholeheartedly, because by passing this Bill, we will be making a new channel for education. So far we have depended upon schools and colleges and universities for educationg our population, but by passing this Bill, we are going to have a new avenue of education. In other parts of the world, this thing has been going on for a very long time. I visited the Soviet Union in 1959 and I found that the correspondence courses were very popular there and they were taken up by a very large number of persons. They were to be found all along the line. I also read some magazines published in the Soviet Union where there are articles written by some students who had profited by the correspondence courses. All those article show how well these correspondence courses are being run in that country.

I do not think any country can provide education for all the citizens, which it should. Delhi is a very unfortunate place because Delhi cannot accommodate all the students that want admission in the colleges. It cannot accommodate all the girl students that want admission in colleges. Students have to go to Gaziabad, Sonipat or Gurgaon and other places to get education. I think it is a very sad commentary on the educational map of Delhi that Delhi colleges cannot accommodate as many students as require admission. Of course, this is a big problem and I am sure our Minister is cognizant of it and will do something to solve it. Of course, this is also a way by means of which he is trying to solve this problem. But this will not carry us very far, though it is a unique thing that we are doing in our country.

I am sure the other universities of India will follow the example of the Delhi University. I think every university should have correspondence courses. I would very much like also that the correspondence courses should cover all the branches of knowledge, which the university has. Of course, it is only a beginning and we are now covering the art courses. But I think a time will come when all departments of knowledge which a university has will be embraced by these correspondence courses.

I welcome this Bill. The Minister said the teachers who are teaching the ordinary classes will be responsible for conducting these correspondence courses also. How will they do so? I think you will have to recruit a team of teachers who are as well qualified as the team which is teaching in colleges and universities, to look after this. If you are going to make this an appendage to the teaching that we have in the universities today, I can foresee that it is not going to be a big success. But if you want to make it an independent department, manned by persons with comparable qualifications with university teachers, who have some kind of missionary zeal also in them and if you take care to see that it is managed by persons whose thinking is not static, but dynamic, then we can make a success of this. We are laying the foundation of a new university, the university of the post office.

But I would request the hon. Minister to give us details about the prospect of this new university, the account of the persons who are going to run this kind of courses that are going to be studied etc. Sir, we are just blessing this Bill, but I would like to know more details. I would like to know who are the persons who are going to run it. Of course, the courses will be the same, but I would like to know what is going to be the procedure, how the teacher will get in touch with the students and whether he will have any personal touch with the students. I hope all these details will be given to us after some time.

I would even suggest that a progress report of this should be given to us after about six months so that we can know how this scheme is going to work. I do not think there is anybody in this House who will not bless this Bill. We all bless this Bill. We all want that it should function very well so that our students will get the best benefit of it—the workers, employees and all of them. I think this Bill is going to enshrine the principle "earn and learn". Learning and earning are going to go together by means of this Bill. I wish it the best of luck. I hope under the auspices of the Delhi University—it is not always the model of everything that a university should have—this new experiment will succeed. If it does not succeed I think the Delhi University will not get any credit. But I hope it will succeed and it will do something. With these words, Sir, I welcome this Bill.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): I want one clarification from the hon. Minister or from the hon. Member who has just now spoken. I want to know whether the students who will be learning through these correspondence courses and others who learn by attending the classes regularly will be asked to appear for one and the same examination or different examinations.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think in other countries of the world they take the same examination as day-student take. I do not think there will be any difference between the kind of examination which these students are going to take and the kind of examination which the other students are going to take. I think they will take the same examination and they will read the same books. They will be given the same instructions, but that instruction will not be word of mouth but it will be by written notes or something like that.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta-Central): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am happy that my friend the Minister has brought forward this Bill which has already received welcome from my colleague who have spoken before me. We have noticed in this House on many occasions how the inability of the authorities to satisfy the urge for higher education which is there in the country has caused a great deal of dissatisfaction, and I am glad that Government is beginning to take steps to at least do something to satisfy this urge for higher education.

Sometimes, Sir, in the name of determination of standards, in the name of the deterioration of standards which might happen if we do not keep up our standards at a high enough level, policies are adopted which lead to the contraction rather than the expansion of higher education. Sir, more or less we are all ill educated. So let us not insist too stringently on very high standards of education. Perhaps even in the realm of higher education some education would be better than none. There are so many of our young people aching for education, and it is good that some provision is now being sought to be made for them.

The correspondence course, of course, can never be a substitute for the academic life which one experiences at college, but since we cannot accommodate everybody it is necessary to have these correspondence courses. But I would like to echo what was said by my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma when he said that more details about this matter would be very necessary for us to have a clear understanding. Dr. Kothari, an eminent scientist and himself Chairman of the University Grants Commission, is Chairman of the committee which has prepared a report. The Minister has told us that the details are being worked out. But it is a happy thing anyhow that an eminent scientist has given his approval to the idea of having this kind of correspondence courses, and I say this because the science course idea, which appear to be very difficult, has not been given up. There are some problems which I hope will be properly tackled as soon as ever that is possible.

16·15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Sir, when last year and also earlier this year there was a demand in the House that Government make special provision for higher education when so many people are wanting it so badly, there was a demand not only for correspondence courses but also forevening colleges and further expansion in every way of university education.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Go on.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I only paused because I wanted my friend the Minister to hear me in this regard.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he was here we both could have heard the hon. Member very patiently.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: That I know. But being in consultation with you, I thought, in something perhaps of importance, he might not have given his ear to me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is right. He may proceed.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Evening colleges are a desideratum as my hon. friends here have said, and I hope the Delhi University which has lately stopped its operations might be permitted to revive its work again.

I have one fear in regard to correspondence course. It may be that something like lecture notes would be sent out to the students. Now, if the students get only the lecture notes in a sort of short summary, then it might lead to a serious deterioration in education, deterioration of a sort which should not be countenanced because we want the students to go to the books. In this regard I find that Madras University found it necessary to have a branch of its university library in Madurai. It was only with a view to making books available for the students in Madurai. My idea is that on a large scale—and Government might sponsor the idea in Delhi and other places where it can directly operate immediately—textbooks libraries should be set up in different centres of the country. These textbook libraries should be linked up with the different colleges and also with students who are taking up correspondence courses.

I do not want students who take up correspondence course merely to look at the lecture notes which the teachers might send out from whichever college they are. In that way they would merely be cramming certain things. It is necessary for them to go to the books. Therefore, let us have as many textbooks libraries as possible. We are spending a great deal on many of the buildings and other things. If we concentrate on books proper, textbooks libraries which need not be very large, very pompous, can be set up almost in every district town or subdivisional town in the country, and on that basis correspondence course can proceed very successfully.

So I compliment the Minister for having brought this Bill making correspondence course applicable. But let us have more details about this. Let us see how this kind of thing can be extended to other areas also, and let us have the idea of evening colleges more seriously pursued by Government. The Government surely now realises that in the name of keeping standards high we should not contract education, we should carry on expansion of educational opportunities at the same time as we try to keep up standards as high as we can possible do it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Balraj Madhok—I hope he would help us in finishing this in time.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: I will take only ten minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A little less.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Sir, I generally welcome this Bill and the introduction of the correspondence course. That will go some way to meet the great dearth of educational facilities in Delhi and elsewhere. I also support the suggestion made by my hon. friend Shri Mukerjee about textbook libraries. But I also want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to some wider questions in this connection.

Sir, Delhi is a growing metropolis. Its population is increasing fast and its importance both in the national and international spheres is also increasing. As such, Delhi University, which was found in 1922 when Delhi was a small city with a population of 4 lakhs and with four or five colleges, has become one of the most important metropolitan universities of the country. Today scholars and statesmen from all over the world come and address this University. Naturally, it is expected that this University should provide facilities for education of all types, not only to the students of Delhi but also to the students from other parts of the country, even for those who come from outside India on so many cultural and other scholarships. But actually, we find, that this University has very much failed to cater to the needs of the people of even Delhi itself. Of course, there has been great expansion of the University during the last few years and more departments have been opened. I welcome very much the opening of departments for different regional languages. Actually, Delhi being the national metropolis, there should be departments for teaching all the 14 regional languages in the Delhi University. That is not enough. We should see also that Delhi University becomes the biggest integrating force for the people of the country and also between the different linguistic groups, and that can be best done if the Delhi University takes to Hindi as the medium of instruction. If Hindi should be the

[Shr Balraj Madhok]

national language, then the Delhi University, which is the metropolitan university, the university of a city where people from all parts of the world congregate, the university of a city where people speaking all the regional languages meet, should have Hindi as the medium of instruction.

In the matter of preparing text-books in Hindi also Delhi University can take the lead. Here is a university where scholars of all languages are available. So, it should have a committee which will draw up the syllabi and technical terms drawn up from all the languages so that the right kind of words are chosen so that they are easily understandable to people speaking other languages. Hindi text-books should be prepared with such a terminology and they should be used both in the Delhi University and other universities elsewhere. This should be done immediately if the Delhi University is to justify itself as the national and metropolitan university.

Then there is the question of providing facilities for the students. As I said, in the early days there were only four colleges. Today there are 30 colleges. But the population has also increased from 4 lakhs to 26 lakhs and people are getting education-minded. Compulsory education has been introduced for the middle classes. Though a number of colleges have been opened, they have not been able to cater to the needs of the city and the Delhi University has not been able to cope up with the problem. The Panjab University used to provide education through evening classes in the Camp College and also by providing examination centres where examinations were taken by the Delhi students for the Panjab University. Now the Camp College has been closed and its place has been taken by five evening colleges. But these five colleges are not enough to meet the demand for the evening classes. In fact, the number of students who apply for admission to the evening colleges is even larger than the number of students who apply for the day colleges.

Then, even though five evening colleges have been started during the last three years, there has been no co-ordination between these colleges. No decision has been taken about the status or set up of these colleges. Even in regard to the salary scales of the lecturers and professors in these colleges no decision has been taken and different grades exist in the different evening colleges. The evening colleges have come to stay, particularly in a city like Delhi where there is a large population of employed students. Therefore, we must formulate a different pettern for the evening collages. We must regulate their working, decide their salary scales etc. and take steps to have more evening colleges opened. The difficulties in respect of buildings etc. which we may face in regard to the day colleges or high schools will not be there in the case of evening colleges, because there are so many high school and college buildings spread all over the city which we can use in the evenings for evening colleges. So, I hope my suggestion to open more evening colleges will be considered sympathetically.

Then I come to correspondence cources. I am sure that the correspondence cureses will ease the problem somewhat. But it cannot solve the problem because it is not possible for all students to get education through the correspondence courses. Of course, some boys may take advantage of it. I learn that there is a provision that boys taking correspondence courses wll have to spend more time for getting a degree. If that is so, it will be a short of discouragement to many young boys who would like to take a degree as early as they can so that they can get some employment. Therefore, if the period is longer, many of the boys will not take to correspondence courses. Even as it is, it is a welcome thing that the correspondence course has been introduced.

But I want however to make another suggestion. There are a number of colleges in Delhi which are not run by the Delhi University as such but, which all the same, are drawing a very large number of students. I have with me here the prospectus of a college called the Delhi Public College. The number of students attending this college now is 2,200.

This year 500 girls preparing for Delhi University examinations, and 1,000 girls preparing for Gwalior University examinations are reading in this College. Then there is the S.N. Das Gupta College whcih is also preparing about 2,000 students for various examinations. Every year it sends 300 students for Intermediate Examination, and 300 students for the B.A. Examination of different universities. Here are two colleges whch are in existence for the last ten years. I find that almost all the hon. Ministers of the Government of India have visited these colleges. They have blessed them. They have spoken there and have said that they are doing very good work. While all the four girls' colleges in Delhi have an admission of 800 students, these two colleges have an admission of more than 1,000 students. Why should you not take advantage of these institutions? They should be properly regulated. You can lay down conditions and say that these conditions should be fulfilled so that such institutions can also be utilised for the purpose of providing more educational facilities in Delhi.

Then there is a suggestion to open a new university for New Delhi. I oppose it. We have no need for a new university. Delhi is one whole and there is no need to open more universities in Delhi. The need is for opening more colleges. I would therefore suggest that there is no need for spending more money on overhead charges, on Vice-Chancellors and Registrars. One university is enough. Better spend the money that you want to spend on opening a new university on opening more colleges and for improving the existing facilities.

There is another kind of institution which is coming up, that is, the Jamia Milia Islamia. I learn that this also is going to be given the status of a university. I strongly oppose this. It should be merely a college affiliated to the Delhi University. I learn with regret that the same kind of elements which are controlling the Aligarh University are getting strong here. We do not want any poisonous spirit to come here also.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I do not understand how it is relevant to the Bill. The hon. Member is not making a speech on education.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am rather surprised that he has taken time in saying things that are not relevant. If he has to say anything very relevant to this, he might say; otherwise he should conclude. I am going to call the hon. Minister.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: My whole point is that we should expand the facilities for university education in Delhi. Correspondence course is one thing. That alone is not enough. Something more needs to be done. For that purpose I have given notice of an amendment.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Sir, before you call the hon. Minister, I want to ask one question. We are very short of higher secondary school teachers that is, M.As. and M.Scs. There was a proposal that in rural areas we should permit B.As. and B.Scs. specially those who are teachers to obtain the M.A. and MSc. degrees in order to have a larger number of qualified teachers for the higher secondary schools by permitting them to take a very short course, a one-year course for passing M.A. and prior to that possibly a one-year correspondence course. I want to know whether this will cover that also or whether such a scheme will be put into effect. We know that we cannot increase the number of higher secondary schools because of the lack of trained person-

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty.]

nel. Therefore I would like him to clarify this and say whether they will do this or not.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The question which this Bill places before this House is very limited. It enables the Delhi University to confer degrees through correspondence courses. That is the only limited purpose for which this Bill has been introduced.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty has raised the point whether those teachers will be covered. These are all matters of detail which the University will have to examine.

Shri Sharma raised the question with regard to standards. The University itself is most anxious to see that they should be able to maintain the highest standards because otherwise the correspondence courses get discredited. In fact, our own feeling is that these students who will take to correspondence courses would be serious-minded. In fact they would be more serious-minded than many people who are studying in the University. Therefore they should be able to produce better results than many of the students who are studying in the University. So, I do not have any apprehension as far as standards are concerned.

With regard to the proposal which my hon. friend, Shri Madhok, made, namely, that unrecognised colleges, like the Deshbandhu Gupta College and other such colleges which are not recognised by the University, must also be given the power to confer these degrees. . . .

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: I said that the students who are reading there should be allowed to take the examination, and degrees should be given to them.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: All the students will be allowed to take the correspondence courses if they satisfy the rules and regulations. If my hon. friend thinks that we should give powers to these Colleges to confer degrees, I am sorry that I am not in agreement with him. They can go and study at any place they like, because he specifically mentioned the Deshbandhu Gupta College. . .

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: I mentioned the Delhi Public College, and there are a number of others also.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: To Deshbandhu College also he made a reference. (*Interruption*). This College is not recognised by the Delhi University, and as long as the Delhi University does not recognise it there is no question of allowing the University to look after the students in any way.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: I have not made it clear perhaps. By amending the Act they are now extending the scope of the Delhi University, that it can confer degrees on students who have got training by correspondence. There are three clauses in the original Act.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No second speech can be made.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: It is not a speech, Sir. Here certain power is given to the Delhi University. In the original Act power is given to the University to hold examinations and to grant to, and confer degrees and other academic distinctions on, persons who—

(a) have pursued a course of study in the University or in any College, or

(b) are non-collegiate women students residing within the territorial jurisdiction of the University, or

(c) are teachers in educational institutions under conditions laid down in the Statutes and Ordinances and have passed **the examinations** of the University under like conditions. By the present amendment they want to add a fourth category, namely, those who have got education through correspondence. By my amendment I mean to add, as a fifth category, those who have got education through these unrecognised colleges. They also should be allowed to take the degrees. The degrees are of course to be conferred by the University.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This is a very strange proposal. Sir, I have no time now. Otherwise I would like to reply to the hon. Member.

I therefore propose that the House may pass the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Th question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi University Act, 1922, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We now take the Bill clause by clause.

Clause 2—(*Amendment of section* 4)

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: I wish to move my amendments.

I beg to move:

Page 1,—

(i) line 16, *after* 'or not' *add* 'or'

(ii) *after* line 16, *add*—

"(e) have pursued a course or courses of study prescribed by the University in a private institution which fulfils minimum conditions specifically laid down for such institutions by the University,"; (1)

Page 2, line 3,—

for "the purposes" *substitute*—

"a specific purpose" (2)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I put both the amendments together.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: No, Sir, separately, because I would like to press my second amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 1,—

(i) line 16, *after* "or not", *add* "or".

(ii) *after* line 16, *add*—

"(e) have pursued a course or courses of study prescribed by the University in a private institution which fulfils minimum conditions specifically laid down for such institutions by the University,"; (1)

The motion was negatived

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: About my second amendment, I did not mention this point. In this Bill the University has been given power to borrow money for the purposes of the University. My amendment is that it should be for a specific purpose because we should be clear for what purpose money is being borrowed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 2, line 3,—

for "the purposes" *substitute*—

"a specific purpose". (2)

The motion was negatived

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill". ..

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 3 and 4 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

16.34 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: EXPORT DUTY ON LAC

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): Sir, I beg to move:

> "In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 4A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (32 of 1934), the Lok Sabha hereby approves of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry No. S.O. 2427, dated the 6th October, 1961 by which an export duty of Rs. 160 per tonne of 100 kgs on seed lac and shellac including Button lac and garnet lac and an export duty of Rs. 125 per tonne of 1000 kgs on all types of lac other than seed lac and shellac including Button lac and garnet lac were levied from the date of the said notification."

Some time ago a notification was placed on the Table of the House, and I am moving this Resolution in pursuance of the statutory obligation. The object of this notification was to mop up the high profit being earned by the exporters in the lac trade. The price that was being paid to the cultivators during the last few years was very much less as compared with the price which was being realised in export sales. The object of the Resolution and of the Notification that has been placed on the Table of the House is, firstly, to bring down slowly the export price so that substitutes do not replace the use of lac or shellac. On the other hand, the growers who were being paid by the exporters a very low price, should be enabled to get a higer price. Several steps are taken in this direction and a scheme has recently been announced by the Government to regulate the lac and shellac export trade.

It was about three years ago that this item was brought under export trade control. There was a voluntary scheme the implemental of which was left to the Indian Lac Exporters Association. The intention was that they would operate a buffer stock. They would purchase stock from the growers and manufacturers of lac and shellac when the price in the internal market went down below a certain level and sell it when it went above a certain level. The buffer stock operation did not materialise because the Exporters Association could not manage the finances necessary for such an operation. It has been decided recently that the State Trading Corporation should undertake the buffer stock operations. The minimum export price which was fixed some time ago was Rs. 70 per maund while the price which was being paid to the growers and manufacturers was a little less than Rs. 50 per maund. So, there was a difference of about Rs. 20 per maund. A price of Rs. 70 is now considered too high in view of the substitute which are always threatening to displace lac and shellac. A price of Rs. 64 per mnd. is considered to be more reasonable. On the other hand, a price of Rs. 40 or 50 paid to the growers or manufacturers is too low. The idea is, whenever the price goes down below Rs. 56 per maund ex-godown Calcutta, the S.T.C. should come in and start purchashing shellac and lac in the market. Whenever the price goes above Rs. 56, the S.T.C. should begin to sell these stocks to the exporters, so that there is stability in the prices of lac and shellac, the grower gets fair price and the foreigner importer does not look to substitutes. That is one of the main objects of this scheme. Fifty-six rupees will be the average price at which this buffer stock will be operated and Rs. 64 will be fixed as the minimum export price. There would still be a margin of Rs. 8. The export duty which is being fixed comes to about Rs. 6 per maund in the case of lac and shellac ond Rs. 5 in the case of the inferior varieties. A sum of Rs. 2 or 3 will still be left to cover expenses and to allow a fair margin of profit to the exporter. This scheme is being introduced partly to stabilise prices, partly to ensure a fair price to the grower and partly to earn sufficient foreign exchange at a price at which shellac can be sold in the external market without danger of losing ground to substitutes. In order to achieve these objectives. the State Trading Corporation will operate the buffer stock. With all these objectives in view, this scheme has been put into operation. I am moving this resolution so that the House may approve of the scheme and the levy of export duty which is being colected with effect from 6th October, 1961.

The State Trading Corporation has started purchases in Calcutta, of the stocks lying in the godowns of merchants and exporters, and shortly, as the new crop begins to come to the market, will start purchases at several centres such as Gondia in Maharashtra, Balarampur in West Bengal, and Ranchi and Daltonganj in Bihar; godowns are being established, and within a few days, the State Trading Corporation will start purchasing lac and shellac. which it will keep in its own godowns and release it if the prices go above Rs. 56. It will start purchasing at the current rates.

I hope that the House will approve of this measure which is in the interst of the growers as also in the interest of exports. By doing so, we shall be earning more foreign exchange than what we have been doing up till now. It is expected that it would be possible to export greater quantities of shellac to foreign countries at a reasonable price. and also that it would be possibe to eliminate the danger of new synthetic chemical which can replace the use of lac and shellac.

Sir, I move.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resoultion moved:

"In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 4A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, (32 of 1934), the Lok Sabha hereby approves of the notification of the G overnment of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry No. S.O. 2427, dated the 6th October, 1961, by which an export duty of Rs. 160 per tonne of 1000 kgs on seed lac and shellac including Button lac and garnet lac and an export duty of Rs. 125 per tonne of 1000 kgs on all types of lac other than seed lac and shellac including Button lac and garnet lac were levied from the date of the said notification.".

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): As the hon. Deputy Minister has already stated, the condition of the lac growers has been deteriorating very fast. As he has already mentioned, just a few months ago, I had approached the hon. Minister and told him about the situation as it prevailed in Balarampur, in Jaldha and in the area of Purulia etc. in West Bengal. The lac industry is a particularly important industry because it is really in the nature of a cottage industry, and a very large number of growers are interested in it or rather dependent on it as also the small manufacturing units which are called "kuthis". These are small units employing about hundred workers and sometimes two hundred workers or so, and they are dotted right throughout Purulia district, Jaldah, Balrampur and all those areas such as Rangadih etc.

What was happening was that this lac was being purchased at a very low price by the big exporting houses, and they were depressing the prices both for the grower as well as for the manufacturer. Whilst the ex-godown prices in Calcutta used to be low. the export prices used to be high. We had pointed this out with very specific instances, to the hon. Deputy Minister. and I am glad that finally something is being done to mop up the excessive profit which these big houses were making.

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

But, what I want to place before the hon. Deputy Minister is this. I have before me here a representation which fortunately I had received yesterday from the Chapra Byaparic Sabha at Balrampur, which is the organisation of the small units of manufacturers in the Balrampur and Purulia areas, where they are stressing that the steps which have been taken up till now to help the growers and also the small manufacturing units have not been of much benefit to the small manufacturers.

For example, one of our demands at the time when I met the Deputy Minister was that the STC should enter the market. I am grateful that the STC is now entering the market. The hon. Deputy Minister has also told us about the purchase of seedlac at fixed prices. But I want to point out to the hon. Deputy Minister what I have received from the Byaparic Sabha.

They say that the State Trading Corporation of India announced on the 25th October that they would purchase some grades of seed lac at a fixed price, but on enquiry from the Regional Manager of STC in Calcutta, it was learnt that they had no information of such announcement. Now, the STC must be better informed and better equipped to deal with these very widespread and far-flung units which are very small units, and they should do it in a businesslike manner.

On 1st November, a meeting was held in the office of the State Trading Corporation at calcutta and there these representatives were also called to attend. The Director of the STC as well as the Joint Divisional Manager of SAC addressed them. Now the STC have called for tenders for purchase of certain grades of seed lac and have announced some terms and conditions for the same. I would like the hon. Minister to look into these terms and conditions, because the small units feel, that this has not helped the smaller manufacturers and growers. The announcement made by Government is a step in the right direction, but we should also be aware that when we are taking this step, we should try to help as far as possible the small growers. Most of them are tribal people who grow it in jungles or on little plots of land. Help should also be given to the small manufacturers.

Therefore, I would request him to look into this matter. I give my support to this action of Government It is very necessary to mop up the excessive profits on the sale of this commodity. While the exchequer will mop up this money, we should also see that the object with which we have introduced this measure, to help the poor growers and the small manufacturing units, is implemented. I say this because we talk about cottage industries and their being helped, but as a matter of fact, we often fail to implement that objective in practice. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to look into this particular point and do the needful.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Uluberia): I am glad to learn about the scheme which has been introduced recently But the benefit has not yet reached the growers. Previously there was racketeering in this industry. The growers were given a price of only Rs. 15 per maund. In that area, a maund is calculated on the basis of 45 seers. So it actually works out to Rs. 13 per maund. The exporters used to earn about Rs. 20 per maund as profit alone. This was the position. The growers were being fleeced by the middlemen who used to collect the produce from them. The case of the growers was being neglected by Government. For a long time, we have been demanding a floor price for this commodity for the lac growers.

Lac is one of the monopolies of India. Recently, of course, Thailand has been sending about 10 per cent of the lac to importing countries. But it is of an inferior quality. Because there were no regulations on export, the exporters entered the international market and they were bringing down the price by internal competition. For that reason, there was anarchy prevailing in the whole lac industry. . .

Now we are glad that the STC has entered the field. There is one particular variety of lac. I do not know what is the technical name for it. But it is called stick lac. I suggest that a heavy duty should be imposed on this stick lac. Seeds can be collected from this. Therefore, it will go against the interest of the nation if we allow this stick lac to be exported outside India. Hence, a heavy duty should be imposed on stick lac.

Another point is this. Out of the export duty that will be earned by Government, some portion may be diverted for the benefit of the growers, because the growers have not received the benefit that they should have obtained from this commodity which is one of our most important foreign exchange earners.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): While supporting the resolution I would like to make only two points.

The first is that the Government's intention of eliminating the middle man, who has been getting disproportionate profit in this trade, will not be served by this notification alone. As was pointed out, if the STC purchases from the same middlemen, it will not serve the purpose. Therefore, it should either appoint its own agents and purchase from the small growers in these areas, or in the alternative, it should announce the prices in those markets, so that the commodity is only purchased at that rate, and they may pay the middleman whatever profit they consider necessary puls the transport charges etc. Unless this is done, there will be no protection to the small growers or producers. Since the hon. Minister comes from Mysore State which is known for coffee, and we have done wonderfully well in coffee, I would expect the Ministry to take the cue from the Coffee Board and act on similar lines.

The second point is that when Government or the STC makes a good margin in this trade, where should that margin go Should it go entirely to the Government in the shape of export duties, or as profit to the STC? My plea is that we should act on the lines of the Coffee Board. At least half the margin that the STC earns should be ploughed back to the growers either on the lines of the Coffee Board, or in an indirect way by increasing the price for the next year. This way, the small grower would be encouraged, and he would be able to make out a better livelihood than he does now.

Shri D. C. Malik (Dhanbad): I support this resolution. I am a Member of the Lac Cess Committee. I belong to Bihar which is the biggest lac-producting State in the country, and also to Chota Nagpur which produces most of the lac in Bihar.

In this lac industry, five interests are concerned. The first is the grower, mostly the poor Adivasis and other people. There interest is to be considered first. The second is the middle man. They generally go to the villages and collect lac at a very low price from the growers. They are crafty and clever small traders. Then comes the manufacturer who buys the raw lac and manufactures shellac and other things out of the said lac. Then come the exporters, the villain of the piece. They are worst people in this trade. They are big and crafty businessmen, getting most of the profit in the trade. Whereas the growers have to sell their product at Rs. 15 for 45 seers, because in the market for lac, 45 seers make a maund, these exporters make a profit of at least Rs. 20. and it is these exporters who are primarily responsible for the downfall of this market. The price

[Shri D. C. Mallick]

of lac was Rs. 180 at one time, and that has come down, as the hon. Reputy Minister said, to Rs. 70. This is a queer thing in lac economics, because India is the main exporting country. Formerly it was our monopoly. By our foolishness in allowing exporting of stick lac, we have allowed Thailand to grow some inferior veriety of lac, and that export does not exceed 10 per cent. The prices have come down because of the bad management of the affairs on the part of the Government officers entrusted with the duty. Demand is not less, production is less, foreign competition is not greater. Then, why is the price less, why has it fallen? It is a queer thing.

The exporters have put up this artificial situation. Has our Government ever sent its representatives to foreign countries to study the position? They have not done it. The STC has taken to the purchase of lac. That is good. Why do they not take the position of the exporters? I have said before that we should fix the minimum price below which no body will be allowed to purchase raw lac. Why did you not listen to it. Government Officers are more interested in the exporters than in the growers. That is the first point. The second point so that we can earn more foreign exchange. We should so manage the lac trade that the export price ncreases so that we can earn more foreign exchange. That cannot be done unless the exporters are eliminated from the market. They are always trying to get as much profit out of the deal as they could and never looked to the interest of the people. My proposal therefore is that the minimum price should be fixed for the growers and there should be State trading. Exporters should be eliminated. It was said that there could be no such minimum price fixed because we cannot enforce the order. Is this an argument? We have fixed the mnimum price of paddy. Could that not be enforced? So, these proposals should be implemented.

Shri Barman (Cooch-Behar Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I congratulate the hon. Minister and his department for introducing this step.... (*An Hon. Member*: They did it under pressure). The growers were absolutely left in the lurch and were entirely in the mercy of the traders. The Government have at last come to the help of the lac growers and relieve their distress as much as possible. I simply ask the Government to introduce the same principle and enter into the jute market. The jute growers are also in the same predicament and they should take note of this.

Shri Satish Chandra: Sir, I have very little to add in view of the fact that the hon. Members who have spoken have all welcomed the measure. I am grateful to them. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty said that tenders in Calcutta will not help the small growers. I have already said in my opening remarks that initial purchases have started in Calcutta but the intention is to go to the mofussil markets, to the *mandis* where this shellac and lac arrive direct from the growers. It is, however, not possible to accept the suggestion that the Government should purchase the raw lac. When it is produced and brought to the market by the grower it is not in a form in which it can easily be stored. It has to be processed by numerous small manufacturers as has been pointed out by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty. These are small units, cottage industry units, where raw lac is processed into stick lac or seed lac and the STC purchases will be cnfined only to seed lac which can be stored for some length of time. It is necessary to maintain and operate a buffer stock. There are so many small manufacturers of seed lac at every centre. That by regulating the prices of seed lac the prices of raw lac are bound to be regulated. There are hundreds of manufacturers in a place. If we fix a price and the STC purchases at a certain rate from those manufacturers, there is bound to be an element of competition between the manufacturers to pay reasonable price to the growers and offer their goods to the STC. The price of raw lac would be automatically regulated.

17 hrs.

Shri Heda: If there is no competition, there may be an understanding.

Shri Satish Chandra: If there are 100 or 200 small manufacturers; the prices of the raw lac would be automatically regulated.

Shri D. C. Mallik: The interest of the manufacturers is diametrically opposite to the interest of the growers. So, they will never purchase at a high rate when they can purchase at a small rate. What is the harm in having a minimum price for raw lac for the growers.

Shri Satish Chandra: In that case, the remedy will have to be that the STC replaces all the small manufacturers and starts manufacturing operations itself. Otherwise, there is no means by which the statutory price or fixed price can be enforced for the primary product. The price would have to be fixed at the stage at which the goods are taken over by the STC for being stored in its own godowns.

This was the only point which was raised by the Members. I would submit that the suggestions of the hon Members will be kept in mind. It will be possible for us to think of ways and means of ensuring a fair price to the grower. There is no difference in objective. If some improvements have to be made later on, we shall certainly look into it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is

> "In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 4A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, (32 of 1934), the Lok Sabha hereby approves of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry No. S.O. 2427, dated the 6th October, 1961 by which an export duty of Rs. 160 per tonne of 1000 kgs on seed lac and shellac including Button lac and garnent lac and an export duty of Rs. 125 per tonne of 1000 kgs on all types of lac other than seed lac and shellac including Button lac and garnent lac were levied from the date of the said notification."

The Resolution was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now stand adourned till 11 A.M tomorrow.

17:03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, December 7, 1961/Agrahayana 16, 1883 (Saka).

[*Wednesday December* 6, 1961/*Agrahayana* 15, 1883 (*Saka*)]

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638-A	Indian national held in Tibet . . .	3465-66
639	Recognition of East German and Provisional Govt. of Algeria .	3466
640	Housing Cooperatives .	3466-67
641	Marine fisheries .	3467
641-A	Indian traders in Kenya	3467-68
641-B	Dock Workers (Regulation and Employment) Scheme . . .	3468
642	Censorship on Indian newspapers in Napal .	3469
642-A	Horticulture Department of C.P.W.D. .	3469—71
643	Export of tea .	1471-72
644	Trade with Rupee-payment countries .	3472
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645-A	Arms aid from India to Congo . .	3473-74
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1330	Amendments to Employees' State Insurance Act . .	3474-75
1331	Film Festival in Bankok	3475
1332	Central Research Institute for tea industry .	3475
1333	Cable facotry . .	3476
1334	Factories Act, 1948 .	3476
1335	Import of electric poles	3477
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1337	Cement quota to Maharashtra . .	3477-78
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1345	Postal articles from Pakistan . .	3482
1346	Newspaper industry .	3482
1347	Transmitter near Rampur (U.P) . .	3483
1348	Indian traders to Tibet	3483-85
1349	Survey of National resources . .	3485
1350	Consulting Enginering concerns . .	3485-86
1351	Trespass by Pakistanis .	3486
1352	Four-storeyed houses for Government employees . . .	3486-87
1353	Treatment meted out to an Indian national by Portuguese authorities	3487
1354	Cable factory at Digha .	3487-88
1355	Textile mills . .	3488
1356	Berubari . .	3488-89
1357	Reorganisation of districts in States . .	3489
1358	Landless labour .	3489-90
1359	Fertilizer plant in Malaya . .	3490
1360	Development of tea .	3490-91
1361	Export and Import Advisory Councils .	3491-92
1362	Sports industry in Punjab	3492
1363	Increase in cess rates of Sambhar salt . .	3492
1364	Shortage of cement in Delhi	3492-93
1365	Black Market of steel .	3493-94
1366	Industrial Development Plans for Punjab .	3494
1367	Baldev Nagar near Ambala city . .	3494-95
1368	Calcutta auction prices	3495-96
1369	Export of Bengal Deshi cotton	3496
1370	Jute goods . .	3496-97
1371	Third Five Year Plan .	3497-98
1372	Assistance to old citizens	3498
1373	Cable factory at Thripunithura . .	3498
1374	Import of cotton .	3498-99
1375	Re-employment of retired personnel .	3499
1376	Development of backward areas . .	3499-3500

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1378	Seminar on consumer problems . .	3501
1379	Claims of pensions, etc. of displaced persons .	3501-02
1380	Exports to China .	3502
1381	Labour relations in iron and steel industry .	3502-03
1382	Industries to be set up with Italian help .	3503
1383	Textile exports . .	3503-04
1384	Production of film on Punjab, Lahaul, etc. .	3504-05
1385	Amenities in Government servants' colonies .	3505
1386	F.A.C.T., Alwaye .	3505-06
1387	Conference on safety in mines . . .	3506
1388	Machine tool industry .	3506-07
1389	Production of detergents . .	3507
1390	Disbursement to claimants . .	3508
1391	Newsprint Control Order . .	3508
1392	Price of jute in Tripura	3508-09
1393	Government-built properties . .	3509
1394	Rural evacuee land in Delhi . . .	3510
1395	Tenements for D.Ps. in Delhi . . .	3510-11
1396	Shops for D.Ps. in Delhi . . .	3511
1397	Staff of Rehabilitation Ministry . .	3511-12
1398	Japanese Motion Picture 'The Life of Buddha' . .	3512
1399	Radio-active fall-out .	3512-13
1400	Mangla dam .	3513-14
1401	Rehabilitation of D.Ps. from Jammu and Kashmir . . .	3514
1402	Sub-soil water in Delhi	3514-15
1403	'H' type quarters in Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi . . .	3515
1404	Industries in Pondicherry	3516
1405	Fertilizer plant in Jammu and Kashmir State .	3516

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U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
1406	Terminal leave of retrenched employees .	3516-17
1407	Scales of pay for atomic scientists . .	3517
1408	Quarters for Class IV staff in Andrews Ganj .	3518
1409	Hotel Janpath .	3518-19
1410	Export of tea .	3519
1411	Production and price of tea	3519-20
1412	Spinning plant at Malegaon (Maharashtra) .	3520-21
1413	State Trading Corporation	3521-22
1414	Supply of liveries to C.P.W.D. staff .	3522-23
1415	Scheduled Castes Section Officers (civil) in C.P.W.D. . .	3523-24
1416	Work-charged staff .	3524-25
1417	Loans to refugees .	3525
1419	Purchase of Jeeps .	3525-26
1420	Import Trade Control Organisation .	3526
1421	Import of Trade Control Organisation .	3526-27
1422	Corruption cases in. C.P.W.D. . .	3527
1423	Refund of water charges in Jaipur House quarters . .	3527-28
1424	Exports to Malaya and Singapore . .	3528-29
1425	Radio stations in Andhra Pradesh .	3529-30
1425-A	Labour Relations Research Institute .	3530
1425-B	Misuse of newsprint .	3530-31
1425-C	Collection and publication of writings of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose .	3531
1425-D	Major Gagarin's visit to India	3531-32
1425-E	Dandakarnya Project .	3532-33
1425-F	U.K. joining European Common Market	3533-34
1425-G	Geneve Conference on Nuclear test ban	3534
1425-H	Indians in South Africa . .	3534-35
1425-I	Television for education	3535-36
425-J	D.Ps. living in Mos[illegible] . . .	3536

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U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
1425-K	Promotion of exports	3537
1425-L	Atomic power plant in Rajasthan .	3537
1425-M	Foreign tea estate owners in India .	3537-38
1425-N	Dandakarnya Project	3538
1425-O	Ceylon Radio programme . .	3538-39
1425-P	Asstt. High Commissioner for Pakistan in Shillong . .	3539
1425-Q	M's Bharat Kala Kendra (P) Ltd. .	3540
1425-R	Central Information Service . .	3540-41
1425-S	Indian Military Attache at Cairo .	3541-42
1425-T	Nuclear explosions by U.S.S.R. . .	3542-43
1425-U	Misleading references about India in. U.S. reference books .	3543-44
1425-V	Arrest of Survey Officer . .	3544
1425-W	Dalmia concerns	3544-45
1425-X	Indian Chancery building in Karachi	3545
1425-Y	Forjed passports .	3546
1425-Z	State Trading Corporation . .	3546
1425-AA	Indians with forged passports arrested in Pakistan . .	3546-47
1425-BB	Assam tea industry ·	3547
1425-CC	Birla cotton spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., Delhi . .	3548
1425-DD	Servant quarters in Kashmir House, New Delhi . .	3548-49
1425-EE	Heavy industry in Jammu and Kashmir State . .	3549
1425-FF	Assam Tea . .	3549-50
1425-GG	Training of Labour Welfare Officers .	3550-51
1425-HH	P.M.'s appeal on Emotional Integration . .	3551
1425-II	Houses and shops of Sindhi refugees in Gondia . .	3551-52
1425-JJ	Out of turn allotment in Ramkrishnapuram, New Delhi	3552-53

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U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
1425-KK	Up-grading of Computors posts in Government of India Printing Presses .	3553
1425-LL	Import Control Organisation . .	3553-54
1425-MM	Press telegrams from West Pakistan	3554
1425-NN	Setting up of transmitters . .	3555
1425-OO	Amphibious cycle .	3555-56

OBITUARY REFERENCE . 3556

The Speaker made a reference to the passing away of Shri Kanayalal Nanabhai Desai who was a member of the First Lok Sabha, the Constituent Assembly of India and the Provisional Parliament . .

Thereafter members stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 3557—59

Shri Punnoose called the attention of the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning to the failure to observe the directives of the Planning Commission in the implementation of the Kerala Agrarian Relations Act leading to large scale eviction of tenants, widespread discontent, agitation, mass arrests and repression.

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra) laid on the Table a statement in regard thereto.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . . . 3559—61

(1) A copy each of the following papers :—

(*i*) (a) Annual Report of the Hindustan Cables Limited, Burdwan, for the year 1960-61 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

(*b*) Review by the Government of the working of the above company.

(*ii*) (*a*) Annual Report of the Nahan Foundry Limited, Nahan, for the year 1960-61 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the companies Act 1956.

(*b*) Reveiw by the Government of the working of the above Company.

(*iii*) (*a*) Annual Report of the Praga Tools Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1960-61 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(*b*) Reveiew by the Government of the working of the above Corporation.

(*iv*) (*a*) Annual Report of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1960-61 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptoller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(*b*) Review by the Government of the working of the above Corporation . .

(*v*) Annual Report of the National Pro-

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

ductivity Council for the year 1960-61.

(*vi*) Report of the Indian Productivity Team on Stores and Inventory Control in U.S. A., Japan and West Germany.

(*vii*) Report of the Indian Productivity Team on Supervisory and Operatives Training in Japan, U.S.A. and West Germany.

(2) A statement of cases in which the lowest tenders had not been accepted by the India Store Department, London and the India Supply Mission, Washington, during the half-year ending the 30th June, 1961.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED. 3562

Ninty-first Report was presented.

REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED. 3562

Hundred and Forty-eighth Report was presented.

REPORT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE PRESENTED. 3562

Thirty-ninth Report was presented.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE. 3562-63

(*i*) The following members were granted leave of absence from the sittings of the House :

(1) Rani Manjula Devi, (2) Shri Sarangadhara Sinha, (3) Shri Laxmi Narayan Bhanj Deo, (4) Shri B. Pocker, (5) Shri T. R. Neswi, (6) Shri Nemi Chandra Kasliwal, (7) Shri Kansari Halder, (8) Shri Dwarka Nath Tiwari, (9) Shri U. Muthuramalinga Thevar, (10) Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri, (11) Shri V. N.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE—*contd.*

Swami, (12) Her Highness Maharani Vijaya Raje Scindia of Gwalior, (13) Shri Narasingha Malla Deb, and (14) Shri Kanhaiyalal Khadiwala.

(*ii*) The absence of Shrimati Lalita Rajya Laxmi from the 7th March to the 5th May, 1961 (Thirteenth Session) was condoned.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1961-62. 3566—84

Further discussion on the Demands for Supplementary Grants in respect of Budget (General) for 1961-62 concluded. The demands were voted in full.

BILL INTRODUCED. 3584-85

Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1961.

BILLS PASSED. 3586—3672

(*i*) The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat) moved for consideration of the Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1961. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

(*ii*) The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah) moved for consideration of the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

(*iii*) The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali) moved for consideration of the Visva-Bharati (Amendment) Bill. The motion was adopted. Under the caluse-by-clause consideration cluse 15 was negatived and the others were adopted. The Bill, as amended, was passed.

(*iv*) The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali) moved for consideration of the Delhi Uni-

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BILLS PASSED—*contd.*

versity (Amendment) Bill. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED. 3673—84

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra) moved a resolution re. Export duty on lac. He also replied to the debate. The Resolution was adopted.

AGENDA FOR THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1961/AGRAHAYANA 16, 1883 (Saka)—

Discussion on the motion *re.* International Situation.

GMGIPND—LS—II—1600 (Ai) LSD—15-12-61—900.